هكذا من الأصل

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 24-13 (75-55). Tomorrow, possible rain. Yesterday's temp. 23-12 (73-53). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-13 (68-55). Tomorrow. Dry and sunny. Yesterday's temp. 21-11 (70-53). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 22-15 (64-59). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 22-16 (72-61). Yesterday's temp. 28-16 (82-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	25
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L.5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,201 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1973 Established 1887

Court Proposes Nixon, Cox Meet To Assess Tapes

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here urged President Nixon today to let special prosecutor Archibald Cox listen to his Watergate tapes in an effort to resolve the controversy without a constitutional showdown.

The court suggested that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cox might then be able to agree on what portions of the tapes could be turned over to the Watergate grand jury here.

The compromise was proposed in a memo issued late this afternoon. It was approved unanimously by the seven appellate judges presiding over the case, headed by Judge David L. Bazelon.

"If the President and the special prosecutor agree as to the material needed for the grand jury's functioning, the national interest will be served," the court said.

Principles Stand

"At the same time, neither the President nor the special prosecutor would in any way have surrendered or subverted the principles for which they have contended."

Putting a hurry-up timetable on the proposal, the appellate judges suggested that Mr. Cox and the President's chief lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, listen to the tapes with Mr. Nixon or a delegate named by the President within the next week.

The court asked for a report no later than next Thursday on "whether the approach indicated in this memorandum has been fruitful."

Mr. Cox quickly signified his willingness to try for an out-of-court settlement.

"I shall, of course, be more than glad to meet with the President or his delegate or any of his attorneys, in a sincere effort to pursue the court of appeals' suggestion to a mutually satisfactory conclusion," the special prosecutor said in a statement issued by his office.

There was no immediate comment from the White House. Gerald L. Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, said only that Mr. Nixon's lawyers were "studying the memo."

The Court of Appeals hinted that the approach would be worthwhile even if the President and Mr. Cox could not agree on every segment of the disputed tapes.

Duty to Be Done

"If, after the most diligent efforts of all three concerned, there appear to be matters the President deems privileged and the special prosecutor believes necessary and not privileged, then this court will discharge its duty of determining the controversy with the knowledge that it has not hesitated to explore the possibility of avoiding constitutional adjudication," the memo stated.

"Even if this were to occur, the issues remaining for resolution might be substantially narrowed and qualified."

The disputed tapes involved nine of Mr. Nixon's conversations with top White House aides and campaign advisers between June 20, 1972—three days after discovery of the Watergate bugging at Democratic national headquarters—and April 15, 1973, when the President had a long discussion with White House counsel John W. Dean 3d.

Mr. Cox obtained a grand jury subpoena for the recordings in July, maintaining that the tapes were crucial to the investigation of the Watergate bugging and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Judge David L. Bazelon, of U.S. Court of Appeals.

Associated Press.

Israeli Air Force commander Maj. Gen. Benyamin Peled during a news conference he gave in Tel Aviv last night.

Syria Says It Lost 8, Downed 5

Israel Reports 13 MiGs Shot Down in 2 Fights

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Israel today reported shooting down 13 Syrian MiG-21 jets, against the loss of one Israeli plane, in one of the biggest air battles in the Middle East since the six-day war of 1967.

The commander of the Israeli Air Force, Maj. Gen. Benyamin Peled, said tonight that the Syrian planes were downed in two dogfights over international waters off the Syrian coast, 115 miles north of Israel's main port of Haifa.

A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus announced that five Israeli planes were shot down, while eight Syrian planes were described as having been hit.

One of the Syrian planes fell inside Lebanon. The Lebanese Defense Ministry declined to reveal the location, but said its pilot had been rescued by helicopter and brought to Beirut's military hospital. He was reported in good condition.

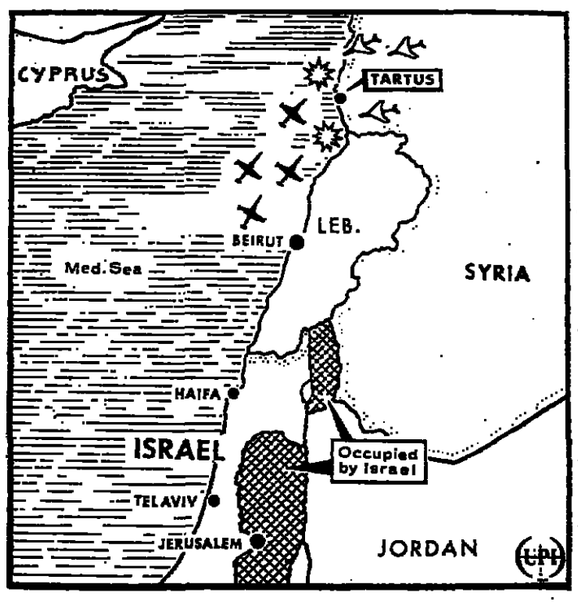
Talks in Cairo

Observers in Beirut noted that the dogfights followed closely on talks this week in Cairo between Syria, Jordan and Egypt which resulted in a new phase of Arab reconciliation and fresh talk of reviving the Arab eastern front against Israel.

Syria is widely believed to be about to follow Egypt, which yesterday restored normal diplomatic relations with Jordan, in order to close Arab ranks after two years of disputes over King Hussein's expulsion of the Palestinian commandos.

In Tel Aviv, Gen. Peled told a press conference that the Syrians opened fire first on a routine patrol over the sea by 12 Israeli Phantoms and Mirages.

About 16 Syrian planes took part in this first encounter, he said, and nine Syrian MiGs and an Israeli Mirage were shot down. The Israeli pilot bailed out.



When the Israeli Air Force mounted another operation to rescue the pilot, the Syrians came in again and four more Syrian MiGs were shot down, the general said.

Syrian Also Rescued

An Israeli helicopter rescued the downed Israeli pilot as well as a Syrian pilot about half a mile away, he added.

Gen. Peled said the Syrian was now in a hospital in good condition.

He said that both dogfights were of short duration and that more than 30 planes had been in action.

After the second encounter, the Israelis had sole control of the air and were able to carry out the rescue operation without any further interference, he said.

Cannon and air-to-air rockets were fired during the battles, he added.

Downed Israeli

The rescued Israeli Mirage pilot, whose name and rank were withheld for security reasons, told the news conference that he had managed to shoot down one Syrian MiG before he was hit.

The pilot said that he had been hit just as the Israeli patrol was breaking off from the first encounter. He ejected at about 10,000 feet and spent about two hours in the water before rescue.

He had been over the Mediterranean with a Mirage patrol which was called to aid another Israeli air patrol engaged in a dogfight with the Syrians at about noon local time. The encounter was brief and the Israelis were ordered to break off contact with the Syrians, the pilot said.

In Damascus, the radio interrupted its regular broadcast at 1610 GMT to report that "several dogfights raged" for three hours over Syria's Mediterranean coastline.

It quoted an army communiqué as saying: "The enemy, using large formations of jet fighters totaling 64 planes, penetrated our airspace over the coastal area.

"Formations of our air force scrambled, intercepted the enemy aircraft and engaged in dogfights over our coasts that lasted from 1420 to 1730 [1120 GMT to 1430 GMT].

"The air battles resulted in shooting down five enemy planes and eight Syrian jets were hit."

Beirut Airport was closed for two hours during the action, which occurred over Syria's port city of Tartus, about 70 miles north of Beirut. Syrian air space also was closed to all commercial traffic.

Stranded at Nicosia

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 13 (AP).—Hundreds of air passengers bound for Beirut and Damascus were stranded temporarily at Nicosia International Airport today following the closure of the two Middle East airports as a result of the battle.

Cites Nixon Program

Shultz Says U.S. Fuel Policy Cools Off Arabs' 'Swagger'

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (NYT).—George P. Shultz, the secretary of the Treasury, suggested today that the Nixon administration's policy for developing America's own energy resources had taken some of the "swagger" out of oil-producing nations.

Mr. Shultz, here for the meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, said that in his talks "with people from oil-producing countries, who are swaggering quite a bit these days, telling us how to run our energy policy and our foreign policy, the only thing that impresses them is our efforts to solve our own energy problems."

The secretary, answering questions at the Foreign Correspondents Club here, said he had told them that the nation that developed the atomic bomb in four years and put a man on the moon in eight years certainly had the technology to solve its energy problems.

"When I say that," he said, "it tends to cool off the swagger a bit."

In response to later questions, Mr. Shultz retracted somewhat, saying that he hadn't noticed any cooling off on a broader scale as a result of his argument. He mentioned no nations nor any specific conversations he had had.

Arab oil-producing nations recently have raised, or threatened to raise, oil prices, nationalized assets of Western-owned oil companies and used oil as a political weapon to force Western nations to cut their support to Israel.

President Nixon's new policy includes four legislative measures—authorizing the Alaska pipeline, constructing deepwater ports to berth large oil tankers, lifting restrictions on natural gas production and permitting further exploitation of coal.

Sulphur Emission

In addition, the President said he would adopt administrative measures to ease sulphur emission limits to increase the use of heating oil, exploit oil deposits owned by the U.S. Navy and accelerate the development of nuclear energy.

Two members of Mr. Shultz's delegation to the GATT meeting have spent most of their time discussing energy problems with the Japanese rather than attending the conference.

Russia Halts Jamming of West Radios

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—U.S. officials reported yesterday that they had strong indications that the Soviet Union had stopped jamming broadcasts from the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corp. and Deutsche Welle, the West German radio.

A State Department official said that Washington had received reports from monitoring stations and the American Embassy in Moscow that jamming had been halted since about midnight Washington Time on Sunday, Sept. 9.

"We are monitoring this development as an important contribution to the freer flow of information and ideas between East and West," the official said.

A Voice of America official said that there were some signs that some broadcasts—particularly those on wavelengths close to Radio Liberty, which is still being jammed—are still blocked. But on the whole, he said, Voice of America officials agree that the jamming seems to have diminished to almost nothing.

Administration officials viewed the end of jamming—if confirmed over a long period of time—as a major Soviet concession to foreign public opinion.

AP.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet

Chilean Junta Appoints President; Curfew Eased, Shooting Continues

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13.—The military junta named an army general as president today and formed a cabinet as fighting continued following Tuesday's coup.

An around-the-clock curfew, in effect since Tuesday, was lifted at noon for 6 1/2 hours so civilians could leave their homes to purchase food and other necessities.

The curfew had been strictly enforced in this city of three million inhabitants—nearly a third of the national population. People could not leave their homes at all. Hundreds of others had been stranded in offices and hotels in downtown Santiago.

Some shooting was heard in the downtown area at noon and only a handful of pedestrians ventured into the streets there. Troops have been fighting for three days against snipers and other armed supporters of President Salvador Allende, Chile's Marxist president, who died in the coup.

A communiqué broadcast on the state radio appealed to Chileans to go to medical centers during the 6 1/2-hour period to donate blood "of whatever type."

The appeal followed unofficial reports that 500 to 1,000 persons have died and many others have been wounded in fighting since the coup which toppled Mr. Allende's three-year-old government. The military authorities, in charge of the only radio on the air, have not mentioned casualty figures.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, 55, commander in chief of the army, became president of the four-man junta and swore-in a 15-member cabinet composed mostly of military men.

The ceremony was broadcast briefly on state television. An announcer said: "We can realize that in the faces of the new ministers one notes a great determination and will to face the task of the national reconstruction."

[A radio broadcast from Santiago, monitored in Argentina, said the junta also dissolved Congress today and dismissed all members of both its chambers.]

[In Buenos Aires, leaders of Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition in Chile said there that the former commander of the Chilean Army was leading troops and workers from the south to attack the junta forces in Santiago.

[There was no confirmation of their information from any other sources.

[They said at a press conference that they had a message from Concepcion, Chile, 350 miles south of Santiago, relaying the information that Gen. Carlos Prats had taken over an infantry division supported by two columns of workers. They would not say how the message reached them.

[A dispatch from Punta Arena, in the south, said troops there were doing normal duty.

Gen. Prats, 57, was Mr. Allende's strongest supporter among the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

On Most-Favored-Nation Section

Compromise Is Developing In House on Soviet Trade Bill

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday developed a bipartisan compromise language on the "most favored nation" section of the trade bill. It would permit the President to grant tariff concessions to the Soviet Union but under specific conditions designed to press Moscow toward allowing freedom of emigration and the free expression of ideas.

A vote was postponed until next week.

At that time, the committee will have three proposals before it. The administration request for presidential authority to grant favored status to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, an amendment which would deny such status and other trade concessions to any country that prevented freedom of emigration or that charged heavy emigration fees, and the new compromise language submitted by the names of Rep. James C. Corman, D., Calif., and Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, R., Calif.

The effort to work out compromise language occurs at a time when Soviet dissidents are making outspoken appeals to the United States to keep pressure on Moscow to move toward greater freedom for its citizens.

The Corman-Pettis language is designed to bridge a gap between the extremes represented by the administration proposal and the pending amendment. Working agreement on any of these, the whole issue of most favored nation could be dropped from the trade bill.

Essentially, the Corman-Pettis proposal would permit the President to grant favored status to any Communist country after reporting to Congress on the nature of that country's emigration policies and after finding that the nation is showing reasonable progress in the observance of internationally agreed principles of human rights.

Either house of Congress would have 90 days to veto the grant of favored status by a simple majority. In addition, the proposal would require an annual report from the President to Congress containing a finding of "reasonable progress" in emigration and human rights policies. Failing that, favored status would be automatically revoked. Finally, after three years the President, in any case, would have to seek new congressional authority to grant favored status to any country.

Associated Press.

TRADE TALKS—The House committee bill on trade is discussed at the White House yesterday by, from left, William Pearce, a presidential adviser on trade matters, Henry A. Kissinger, Rep. Al Ullman, President Nixon, Rep. Herman Schneebeli and Melvin Laird.

U.S. Navy Got Warning of a Coup in Chile

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Four U.S. warships heading toward Chile were warned 24 hours in advance of rumors that a coup might take place against President Salvador Allende, the Defense Department said today.

Three destroyers and a submarine eventually were warned not to enter Chilean waters shortly after 9 a.m. EDT (1300 GMT) Tuesday when it became known that the coup was actually under way.

The Defense Department spokesman, Jerry Friedheim, told newsmen, "Our people were advised the day before that there were rumors of a possible coup—as they normally would be warned."

Rumors Are Cited

But he insisted that the warning was based only on rumors and not on any specific foreknowledge of the coup.

Administration sources said yesterday that the United States had been alerted 10 to 16 hours ahead of time that a coup against President Allende would take place.

The four vessels are now on their way to the east coast of South America by way of Cape Horn, Mr. Friedheim said.

The Washington Post reported that after the U.S. government learned of the planned coup, officials in Washington at "the highest level" decided on a hands-off policy after evaluating the information.

The Post said that according to sources, Jack Kubisch, assistant secretary of state and U.S. coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, told members of the Western Hemisphere subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a closed briefing that there had been "no involvement by the U.S. government, U.S. corporations, agencies or citizens."

The Post added that, according to the information that Mr. Kubisch gave the subcommittee, a Chilean officer had mentioned that a coup was brewing to an American officer in Chile. One source said that the tip came "not more than 14 to 16 hours before—maybe as little as 10."

The White House itself said today that President Nixon, although aware of unrest in Chile, had "no advance knowledge of any specific plans for a coup."

The State Department, in a separate statement, affirmed that, although it had received prior reports of a coup, the reports were part of a "steady stream" of rumors received in recent months. It denied the reports that a decision was made by U.S. officials at the highest level to do nothing.

"The reports were not seen by responsible officials until after the coup had begun," a State Department press officer said.

3 Arrested in Britain in Wave of Bombings

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Police arrested three men, two of them Irishmen, today and charged them in connection with the wave of bombings in London and other British cities.

The arrests followed two bomb explosions in London yesterday and two Monday in the worst week of bomb incidents in the capital since the wave began Aug. 18. At least 22 persons were injured in the four blasts this week.

Scotland Yard officials said the two Irishmen, Denis Doyle, 18, and Patrick Dowling, 37, and David Wyn Owen, 26, a Welshman, were arrested in police raids on homes in the industrial city of Birmingham in the English Midlands.

Mr. Dowling, a laborer, was charged with conspiring "with a person or persons unknown" to cause a bomb explosion in the city between June 1 and Sept. 12.

Mr. Doyle, a warehouseman, was charged with stealing a bomb-making textbook from a bookstore. Mr. Owen, a carpenter, was charged with stealing electrical tape and clips of the kind used in explosive devices in the bombing wave.

All three were remanded in custody pending trial.

Birmingham has been rocked by several bomb explosions in the last several weeks.

"We are exploring the possibility that the bombs in Birmingham and these three men are connected with the London explosions," a Scotland Yard official said.

The three men are the first persons to be charged in connection with the bombing wave. Police have blamed the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army for the bombings.

10-Minute Warning

In London, police said an anonymous caller telephoned a 10-minute warning to a British news agency before a bomb explosion ripped through a building housing ex-servicemen's associations late last night.

The bomb, wrapped in green paper, exploded as a police car arrived to clear the area near King's Road in the capital's Chelsea District. Five policemen were injured, none seriously.

Earlier in the day, a bomb blast injured five persons in the Oxford Street office of an insurance company.

Aftermath of Occidental Deal

Russia to Construct 2 Ports To Handle U.S. Firm's Trade

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced today the start of construction of a huge new port on the Black Sea as a direct outgrowth of a multibillion-dollar chemical deal concluded earlier this year with the Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles.

The first stage of the port, 25 miles east of Odessa, is scheduled to go into operation in 1976 to handle chemical products under a 20-year agreement signed with Occidental.

The Soviet government also disclosed plans today for the construction of a deep-water Pacific oil terminal that would pump Siberian petroleum into Soviet-made supertankers for marketing in the Pacific basin.

The plans for major expansion of port and shipping facilities were disclosed today by Vladimir I. Tikhonov, a deputy minister of the maritime fleet, in a news conference for American correspondents.

Wide-Ranging Talk

Mr. Tikhonov, ranging widely over the present status and future expansion of Soviet merchant shipping, focused on the construction of the new port on the Black Sea in conjunction with the big Occidental deal.

The agreement, signed by Armand Hammer, Occidental's chairman, provides for technical aid from Occidental in the building of a major ammonia-producing fertilizer complex in Togliatti, in the Kuibyshev area on the Volga River, to help overcome the Soviet Union's persistent crop shortages and to provide a surplus for export.

A system of pipelines would carry liquid ammonia to the new seaside terminal.

The ammonia, as well as another type of fertilizer, potash, are to be marketed by Occidental in third countries.

In return, Occidental will supply yet another fertilizer, superphosphoric acid, to the Soviet Union. These imports also will be moved through the new port.

Mr. Tikhonov said that dredging of an access channel to the new harbor had started, and that a depth of 45 feet was to be guaranteed. He said that the first stage would be able to handle 4 to 5 million tons of cargo a year, with ultimate expansion to 50 to 60 million tons.

An even larger cargo-handling capacity is envisaged for the new Far Eastern port complex being developed in the Nakhodka area. There, facilities for 80 to 90 million tons a year may ultimately be in operation, Mr. Tikhonov said.

The first pier, for the handling of timber, is to go into operation by the end of this year, and is to be followed in 1974 by a specialized terminal for the loading of wood chips, for use in paper-making.

Subsequent stages of the Vostochny terminal are planned to handle containers, moving increasingly through the Soviet Union between Japan and Western Europe, as well as coal.

7 Countries Initial Baltic Fishing Pact

GDANSK, Poland, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Representatives of all seven nations bordering on the Baltic Sea concluded a nine-day diplomatic conference today by signing a convention designed to protect fish resources in the Baltic.

It was the first such agreement reached by the three Communist and four non-Communist countries, and in the words of one delegate it was signed "in the spirit of the new détente in Europe."

The convention provides for establishment of a Baltic commission that will recommend norms for catches, define permissible fishing equipment and take other steps to maintain fish species and levels in the northern European sea.

"What it means is protection not only for the fish but for the fishermen and those people who work in related industries and for the life of the Baltic itself," Gero Möcklinghoff, head of the West German delegation, said.

More than 700,000 tons of fish are caught in the Baltic every year by fishermen from the seven nations—Poland, the Soviet Union, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, East Germany, and West Germany.

The last agreement involving the area was in 1925 and involved control of contraband goods.

Previous attempts in the postwar period to assemble a Baltic conference like the one this week in the Gdansk town hall failed over the question of East Germany. Western countries which did not extend diplomatic recognition to the East Berlin government refused to negotiate with the East Germans, while the other Communist participants refused to talk without East Berlin.

However, this barrier was eliminated last year when East and West Germany agreed to regularize their contacts.

Court Urges Tape Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

subsequent cover-up of the scandal.

The President has refused to give up the tapes on the grounds that their surrender under court order would destroy the confidentiality of conversations in the Oval Office. The confrontation moved into the appeals court after U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica rejected Mr. Nixon's claims of presidential immunity and ordered the President to turn the tapes over for Judge Sirica's inspection.

The course proposed today would bypass Judge Sirica, at least for the moment.

"Whereas Judge Sirica contemplated an in-camera examination of the subpoenaed tapes, which would have necessitated the presence of the judiciary," the appellate court said, "we contemplate an examination of the tapes by the chief executive or his delegate, assisted by both his own counsel, Prof. Wright, and the special prosecutor, Prof. Cox."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	83	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	65	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	65	Cloudy
CAIRO	31	88	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain
FLORENCE	29	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	65	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	28	83	Cloudy
MILAN	24	75	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
MOSCOW	8	47	Rain
MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Cloudy
OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Cloudy
SOFIA	18	65	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	33	92	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
TUNIS	28	82	Fair
VENICE	23	74	Fair
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Registration for the Ecumenical Sunday School of the American Cathedral this Sunday & following Sundays, 10:00-10:30. Classes for all English speaking children, nursery thru. Jr.-Hi., 10:45-12:00.

"Give your children the privilege of companionship on 'home ground', and spiritual, moral guidance for life these days"

23 Ave. George-V - Metro George-V.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

Legal Arguments Figure in Calif. Heart Transplant

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The heart of a murdered 29-year-old man was flown 40 miles by helicopter today for a heart transplant operation—after two days of legal and medical arguments over whether or not the victim was dead.

The recipient, a 52-year-old retired construction engineer who wished to remain anonymous, was reported to be in satisfactory condition after four hours of surgery at Stanford Medical Center here.

It was the first time that Stanford heart surgeon Dr. Norman Shumway had operated without having the donor body in his operating room. Of the 62 persons who have received new hearts at Stanford, 24 are still alive.

The helicopter transfer from Oakland's Highland Hospital took about 20 to 25 minutes, a Stanford spokesman said. "The heart can remain viable outside the body in a cold saline solution for up to two hours," the spokesman said.

Dr. Shumway flew to Highland Hospital to end the legal and medical dispute and to remove the heart from Samuel Moore, who had been in a coma since Monday with a .22-caliber bullet in his brain. Mr. Moore's brain was destroyed but his heart was kept beating with the aid of a mechanical heart.

A friend of Mr. Moore, A.D. Lyons, 43, already had been charged with assaulting him with a deadly weapon. The charge will now be changed to murder.

Belgium to Purchase French-German Jet

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (AP).—Belgium today decided to "buy Common Market" by choosing the French-German Alpha jet fighter-trainer to re-equip its air force.

The Alpha, not yet in production, was in competition with the Swedish Saab-105.

Defense Minister Paul van den Boeynants said the decision showed the importance Belgium attaches to European cooperation in the aeronautics fields."

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

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United Press International.

AT THE PALACE—Chilean police stood guard, their weapons ready, at the presidential palace in Santiago just before the Chilean armed forces staged their coup.

Junta in Chile Picks General As President

(Continued from Page 1)

Chilean military, twice joining the government and urging his colleagues to maintain their loyalty to the legally elected regime.]

Rear Adm. Ismael Huerta, the new foreign minister, advised the Cuban ambassador, Mario Garcia Inchaustegui, yesterday that the junta, in one of its first acts, had broken diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Mr. Inchaustegui and 160 members of his mission drove to Pudahuel International Airport during the night and left for Havana this morning in a Soviet airliner.

One of Mr. Allende's three daughters, Beatriz, left with the delegation, which includes her Cuban husband, Luis Fernandez Ona, the embassy's first secretary.

Mr. Allende's widow, Hortensia, her two other married daughters and four grandchildren received asylum in the Mexican Embassy.

They are to fly on a Mexican plane to Mexico City tomorrow where they have been granted political asylum.

Mrs. Allende had returned from Mexico only last week. She had led a Chilean mission bringing relief supplies for victims of a recent earthquake and flooding.

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Allende's death remained unclear. A Chilean Embassy spokesman in Mexico City declared that Mr. Allende did not shoot himself as claimed by the military junta but shot it out with an army patrol that went to fetch him from the presidential palace after he offered to surrender following a two-hour battle.

The spokesman did not say where or how he obtained this information.

The presidential palace was half ruined in the battle during which it was shelled by tanks and bombed by air force jets. Several buildings in the area were also severely damaged.

Santiago's telephone system was operating normally today but communications with the outside world were difficult apparently because transmitting towers were damaged in the early stages of the coup.

Some Flights Resume

[In Lima, a Peruvian Air Force spokesman said commercial flights to Chile, suspended since Tuesday, were resumed today after it was learned that the situation in Santiago was returning to normal.

[But in Buenos Aires, an Argentine Air Force spokesman said flights from there were still suspended.]

There were reports of snipers exchanging fire with military patrols in the streets of Santiago and explosions were heard in industrial areas of the capital. Gunfights were reported between soldiers and armed workers occupying factories.

About 600 leftists reportedly surrendered after a gunfight with troops at Santiago's Technical University.

Communications were erratic and conditions elsewhere in the nation could not be assessed.

Britain Gets Note

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The junta has claimed total control of Chile and has pledged to continue the nation's "traditional foreign policy," the British Foreign Office reported today.

A spokesman said a note was presented to British Ambassador Reginald Seconde at his Santiago residence yesterday.

The purpose of the note plainly was to secure swift British recognition of the regime.

British legal and diplomatic authorities, the spokesman said, are studying the terms of the note but, in the meantime, they have acknowledged that a formal act of recognition will be necessary.

Before acting, the British government will consult with the United States and with its partners in the European Economic Community.

United Press International.

AT A WINDOW...Salvador Allende waved to a crowd at the palace as rebellious troops began to move in.

French Doctors Admit to Free Illegal Abortions

ST. ETIENNE, France, Sept. 13 (AP).—Risking 10-year prison sentences and fines, a group of doctors have announced publicly that they have performed thousands of abortions in defiance of the law.

At a press conference yesterday, they said they carried out more than 2,500 abortions in the last year free of charge.

The doctors, operating in St. Etienne, Lyons, Grenoble and Romans, said dozens of abortions are performed every week, and more than 1,000 women are waiting their turn.

Under a 53-year-old law, a doctor is liable to 10 years in jail and a fine, the equivalent of $14,500, for performing an abortion. The open defiance of the law, their spokesman said, was meant to prod parliament into modifying it.

West Germany Awards Medal To Jesse Owens

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Jesse Owens, the black U.S. athlete who incurred the wrath of Adolf Hitler at the 1936 Olympic Games, was given a West German government medal here today.

The medal for Mr. Owens, now 60 and a resident of Phoenix, Ariz., was for work he has done since World War II to "correct misconceptions about the German people" and to build international understanding, according to the German Consulate here.

Hitler stormed out of his box at the Berlin Olympic stadium rather than present a gold medal to Mr. Owens, who had beaten Germany's top runners.

Soviet Industrial Reforms Are Resisted

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union disclosed yesterday that an ambitious industrial-reorganization plan providing for a system of government companies and aiming at a more efficient economy had encountered resistance and was running behind schedule.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, charged that almost half a year after the reform had been ordered in a high-level directive, "many ministries are in no hurry to create the companies and the factories themselves, including some of the smallest and most backward, are not striving to merge."

East-West Trade

The resistance was attributed to vested interests that feared for their little empires of authority and to a Soviet statistical device of reporting gross industrial output, which tends to discourage the consolidation of small, independent factories into large corporation-like concerns.

The proposed reform, to be carried out by the end of the current five-year plan in 1975, has relevance not only for injecting dynamism into the sluggish Soviet economy but also for plans to spur exports as part of a program of expanded East-West trade.

One of the prerogatives of the consolidated companies will be the promotion of high-quality products tagged specifically for export. The present initiative in the Soviet Union's foreign trade is highly centralized in the government ministries.

The problems encountered by the reform suggest that mere high-level directives are no longer adequate to implement reforms smoothly in the increasingly complex Soviet economy.

The reform was announced with much fanfare April 2, in a decree of the Communist party's Central Committee and the Soviet government. It required the government ministries to draw up new tables of industrial organization within six months.

The plan is to remove the country's 50,000 industrial plants from the day-to-day supervision of the ministries and combine them into companies, known officially as "industrial associations," which will be endowed with the managerial powers now exercised by ministries.

The 30 or so ministries will be expected to concentrate in the future on broad policy issues, including the allocation of investment and long-term planning of each industry.

Some ministries, Pravda charged yesterday, are seeking to preserve their existing management structure by simply changing the door plates of their present departments charged with the management of industry. The departments, which are simple subdivisions of ministries, are to be abolished under the reform.

Turning to the reluctance of managers to give up their small personal empires, Pravda said:

"It is no secret that many managers prefer to run even a small, primitive factory so long as it is independent in its operation."

Policy Shifts By U.S., China Jolt Albania

Supporters of Change Reportedly Purged

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's policy of conciliation toward China is causing serious political unrest in Albania, Peking's East European ally, according to information reaching the United States.

Sources familiar with Albanian affairs who recently visited the country report that the U.S. policy apparently spurred middle-aged party officials and many younger Albanians to ask the Albanian leadership to adopt the same kind of attitude as China toward the United States.

However, Enver Hoxha, the 64-year-old first secretary of the Albanian Workers (Communist) party, was said to have reacted negatively to the suggestions. The informants said he began a widespread purge of officials in March and led a campaign against "bourgeois-revisionist influence" among the country's youth.

Politburo Meets

The purge reportedly followed a meeting of Mr. Hoxha's 10-member Politburo, during which he is understood to have termed the policy of eased East-West tension as dangerous for the security of Albania.

He is said to have described this policy as an attempt to "compel acceptance of the domination of superpowers" on the part of smaller Communist countries and to have spoken of this as a "fatalist psychology." The seeking of "normal relations" between Communist and capitalist countries, he was quoted as saying, means "their aim is to lower our vigilance."

These phrases have cropped up since then in a Hoxha article published by the Communist party's ideological organ.

Immediately after the March Politburo session, two leading propaganda officials were reportedly ousted from their posts and sent to Koplik, in northern Albania, to do manual labor.

Campaign on TV

According to the informants, the purges were preceded by a countrywide campaign against Albanians wro tuned in non-Albanian television programs. The country is penetrated by broadcasts, some of them in Albanian, from Bari, Italy; Skoplje and Pristina in Yugoslavia, and from northern Greece.

The campaign against looking at foreign telecasts began in January, it was reported, and is still in full swing.

Wall posters and newspaper editorials reportedly continue to denounce those who watch foreign television programs as "camouflaged enemies of the people." The campaign was said to have been extended to include youths who indulge in "the extravagant and ugly fashion of long hair and loud music" and those who listen to "dirty jokes."

Associated Press.

SIGHTSEEING—President Georges Pompidou leaves the 15th-century Temple of Heaven in Peking yesterday.

Chou, Pompidou Meet Again; Some Differences Are Hinted

PEKING, Sept. 13 (UPI).—French President Georges Pompidou and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai today held a three-hour talk on developments in Asia and the European Economic Community's latest attempt to increase its political cohesion.

Both leaders hinted to newsmen that some differences of opinion emerged during their first round of talks yesterday.

"But we hope that a tendency to a common viewpoint will show itself," the 74-year-old Chinese premier said.

Mr. Pompidou continued his conversations with Mr. Chou at a dinner which he gave for the premier tonight at his secluded residence inside the Jade Abyss Pool Park.

Diplomatic officials said Mr. Pompidou today concentrated mainly on discussing Southeast Asia and Europe — two areas where Peking and Paris do not always see eye to eye.

France continues to recognize the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime in Cambodia. Lon Nol's enemy, ousted Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who attended last week's nonaligned nations' summit meeting in Algeria, decided to stay away from Peking, his base in exile, during Mr. Pompidou's visit.

Mr. Pompidou and Chinese leaders agree on the need for a stronger Western Europe, but Mr. Pompidou favors close relations with Moscow while Peking denounces Russia as preparing for aggression against China.

In spite of the difference, Mr. Pompidou received privileged treatment, observers remarked. Today's issue of the official People's Daily devoted its entire front page to pictures and articles on the French leader. Long-time residents noted that heads of state among China's closest allies rarely receive more than two-thirds of the front page.

Yesterday, Mr. Pompidou was received for two hours by Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung—twice as long as Chairman Mao devoted to President Nixon in 1972. Mr. Pompidou told Chairman Mao, 79, that he was flattered to meet the man whose actions have "changed the face of the world."

Sources close to the French delegation said that Mr. Chou was attempting to persuade Mr. Pompidou to take a firm public stance against Soviet ambitions in Europe. They said Mr. Pompidou would do nothing, however, to upset France's relations with Moscow.

Mr. Pompidou arrived here Tuesday for a weeklong visit. French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert attended the final stage of the Pompidou-Chou talks today in the Great Hall of the People. Mr. Jobert delayed his arrival in Peking to attend a Common Market Ministerial Council meeting.

Yesterday, Mr. Chou reminisced with French newsmen as he waited for Mr. Pompidou to finish his meeting with Chairman Mao.

"I'm a Parisian from way back. I lived there for three years when I was a young man," said Mr. Chou, who came to France in 1920 and worked at the Renault car factory, where he organized a Communist cell.

"When I was there, I used to go for walks. It was very nice," Mr. Chou said. He said he lived at Place d'Italie.

Cool Reaction From Congress

Laird Says Nixon Weighs 10% Tax Increase

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—President Nixon is considering a proposal for a tax increase of about 10 percent on individuals and corporations, which would be refunded later if inflation is brought under control.

He also is considering a request for authority to vary the investment tax credit for businesses from between 4 and 15 percent.

Melvin R. Laird, the domestic counselor to the President, confirmed today that the President has ordered a study of both tax-increase proposals following a recommendation from Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The immediate reaction from Congress was sharply critical, and the administration conceded that it did not expect Congress to act on a tax proposal this year.

Mr. Laird emphasized that the President was "considering" these and other proposals in the campaign against inflation and had made no decision. Mr. Burns has urged greater use of taxing power to relieve some of the pressure on monetary policy in the anti-inflation battle.

At a White House news conference, Mr. Laird emphasized that Mr. Nixon would consider these and other proposals made to him with an open mind, despite statements he made as recently as Monday that "this administration continues its strong opposition to a tax increase."

Mr. Laird said that the 10 percent figure was by no means fixed and that he used it for illustrative purposes. The tax would be imposed and withheld for two or three years, he explained, until inflation was brought under control. Then the amount collected would be returned to the taxpayers.

If the 10 percent increase were voted, a taxpayer paying $500 annually in federal income taxes would be required to pay 10 percent more—or a total of $550. The government would promise to return the $50 to him later. Interest payments were not discussed by Mr. Laird. Some proposals call for the tax to be refunded with interest.

The idea is not a new one. Such a refundable tax is imposed on incomes in West Germany, Mr. Laird said.

Mr. Nixon said at his news conference on Sept. 5 that a suggestion for a change in the investment tax credit was "an excellent idea," but he said "there isn't a chance that a responsible tax bill will be passed by this Congress in time to deal" with the problem of inflation.

Mr. Laird was unclear why the President had changed his mind and may now ask Congress for authority to vary the investment tax credit.

Mr. Laird said there would be no need for a tax increase if the President's spending proposals are followed, but he said that, if Congress appropriated more than the President requested, new taxes would be required.

While he said that the President would not expect Congress to consider a tax bill in 1973, the proposals for tax increases might be sent to Congress so that it could begin work on a bill early in 1974.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes tax bills, said in a telephone interview: "My guess is that the President isn't close to making such a recommendation" on taxation.

'Forced Savings'

Rep. Mills, who is in a Little Rock, Ark., hospital for treatment of a back ailment, did not take a firm position on the plan, which he called "more of a forced savings" rather than a tax increase.

Under the proposal, the President would have the power to set each year, subject to veto by Congress, the amount of credit companies could claim for such investments as plant improvements. At present, the investment tax credit is constant at 7 percent.

Mr. Burns told the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday that Mr. Nixon "indicated he had considerable sympathy for curbing federal expenditures and raising taxes" as anti-inflation moves.

Mr. Burns called on the President earlier this week and strongly pressed for a tax increase to relieve some of the pressure on anti-inflationary monetary policy.

A Bumper Crop Yields Arrest For U.S. Family

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The police have arrested three members of a Huron Township family and charged them with growing more than a ton of marijuana in a field behind their home. Police said the marijuana would be worth $400,000 if sold on the street.

The suspects were a grandfather, his son, and his grandson. A fourth suspect, described as a friend of the grandson, also was arrested.

Police said about three-quarters of an acre of marijuana was planted between rows of sweet corn and was ready for harvesting. Some of the marijuana was being cured in a barn, police said.

"The old man said he didn't know what it was," a policeman said. "He said he thought it was for parakeets."

Europe Airport Alert On New Hijack Threat

PARIS, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Palestinian guerrilla unit has plans to seize an airport bus somewhere in Europe and take its passengers as hostages in order to hijack an airliner, according to reports circulating at Orly airfield.

A Pan American Airways spokesman said: "We are taking all necessary precautions in cooperation with the police and airport authorities." The warning was said to have come from U.S. intelligence sources.

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After Review by Anti-Trust Unit

Justice Department Declines To Reopen Suits Against ITT

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP). —Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson has decided not to reopen the Justice Department's anti-trust cases against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., the Senate Judiciary Committee revealed yesterday.

The committee indicated it will not contest Mr. Richardson's decision or raise the issue again, at least not in the near future.

The ITT disclosure was made when Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., read a letter from Mr. Richardson during a confirmation hearing for Deputy Attorney General-designate William D. Ruckelshaus.

Mr. Richardson's letter noted that on Aug. 2 the senator had asked him to reinstitute the department's anti-trust action "immediately" against ITT and its subsidiaries. At that time, the committee, upset by revelations about the case that had turned up in a 1972 White House memo, delayed confirmation of Mr. Ruckelshaus.

The attorney general said that, after receiving Sen. Tunney's request, he asked the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department to "review the matter to determine whether . . . the settlement should be reopened."

On anti-trust officials' advice, he said, "I do not believe that a reopening of the judgment, at this time, would give the government any greater relief than it obtained under the settlement."

Mr. Richardson said that "the public interest would not be served, and could well be injured, by reopening these cases."

In 1971, the department announced an out-of-court settlement in which it dropped three suits it had filed in 1969 against ITT acquisitions in return for the conglomerate's promise to divest itself of certain subsidiaries.

Among them were Canteen Corp., the fire protection division of the Grinnell Corp., Avis Rent-a-Car, ITT-Levitt & Sons, Inc., and two insurance companies. ITT was allowed to keep the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which had annual premiums totaling about as much as the combined sales of the other subsidiaries that were to be sold.

In 1972, it was revealed that ITT had pledged up to $400,000 to help underwrite the Republican National Convention, and charges were made then that the proposed contribution was a payoff for the out-of-court settlement.

On Aug. 1, those charges were revived by the disclosure during Senate Watergate hearings that Charles W. Colson, a former special counsel to President Nixon, had written a memo about the case on March 30, 1972, to H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff.

The memo warned of the existence of other memos which Mr. Colson said would "directly involve" Mr. Nixon in the ITT settlement and would "lay this case on the President's doorstep."

The next day, Sen. Tunney called for perjury charges in connection with testimony before the Judiciary Committee a year earlier when it was considering the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

Sen. Tunney named no one, but he had in mind former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who had told the committee in March, 1972, that he did not know of the ITT $400,000 pledge before the anti-trust settlement.

Mr. Richardson's letter, written on Sept. 6, noted that "any questions of election improprieties or perjury in the ITT matter" are being investigated by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The committee, in questioning Mr. Ruckelshaus yesterday, seemed satisfied with Mr. Richardson's response in that letter and in another to the committee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., answering questions about ITT documents.

Mr. Ruckelshaus was treated warmly by committee members, eight of whom told him they would support his confirmation.

Skylab Crew Overeats but Loses Weight

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP). —The Skylab-2 astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Marine Corps Maj. Jack R. Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, are eating so much that the third and last Skylab crew may have to take as much as 200 pounds of food with them to replenish what the second crew has eaten in space.

At this point, after a record 49 days in their space station, Capt. Bean, the mission commander, and his two colleagues have been overeating for the last two weeks. One reason is to avert the weight loss astronauts normally suffer in space. A second reason might be to overcome a growing sense of boredom after more than 1 1/2 months in orbit.

Capt. Bean has held his weight loss down to levels recorded by previous crewmen in shorter time periods, 5 1/2 pounds. Maj. Lousma has lost six pounds, Dr. Garriott almost eight pounds. Dr. Garriott is the one least able to afford it. He left earth weighing 136.3 pounds, the thinnest of the crew.

Considering that all three astronauts lost weight during their first week in space, when they suffered from motion sickness and didn't eat much, this crew is as weight-healthy a team as has ever flown in space.

"We've got a phenomenon going here," said Malcolm C. Smith of Houston's Johnson Space Center. "The crew is taking in more energy than they need, but they're not gaining weight. It's like they're on a fad diet."

They may have eaten 150 pounds of food above their allotment by the time they return to earth Sept. 25, after 59 days aloft. This means that the Skylab-3 crewmen will have to carry at least that much food with them when they go to the space station Nov. 11 for a planned 70-day stay.

A big mystery is how the Skylab-2 astronauts lose weight while overeating. One theory is that they are putting on pure fat while losing solid muscle.

"They should have picked up enough fat to overcome the muscle loss," Mr. Smith said, "but it's just not happening."

Today, the astronauts used a powerful space camera to photograph the Sargasso Sea's unusual plant life, which could someday be a food and fuel source. The high-protein sargassum weed in the North Atlantic area near Bermuda could provide an abundant supply of food and fuel.

11 Elderly Die in U.S. Nursing Home Fire

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP).—A predawn fire raced through a west Philadelphia nursing home today, leaving 11 elderly patients dead and two seriously injured.

Fire officials attributed the high death toll to a faulty alarm system at the Washington Hill Nursing Home. They said that, when firemen arrived within minutes after the first alarm was turned in, the interior of the three-story cement structure already was engulfed in flames.

Raisin Crisis—Nay, Wipeout, Years Happy Ending in U.S.

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT). —Those who are used to eating raisins only when they are chocolate coated or in fruit cakes are probably unaware that some people have been suffering a deprivation far more poignant than a mere beef or gasoline shortage.

With raisins the situation has been really desperate. Shortage is not the word to apply. It's been a wipeout, a complete disappearance. The fact is, for the last month or so the United States has been bare of raisins.

There's good news now. The end of the yearning and deprivation is in sight. The Del Monte Corp., a marketing organization in California that supplies between 20 and 25 percent of all raisins that reach the consumer, has found that it had some tucked away in its warehouses. They are on their way to the stores now.

Good 1973 Harvest

And by mid-October there should be raisins everywhere. Sun-Maid, a cooperative marketing organization in California that supplies about 40 percent of the domestic market, is getting geared up to pack the current crop. It's a good harvest this year, according to Frank Light, Sun-Maid's president.

What brought about the disappearing act was a frost in March, 1972. It destroyed 55 percent of the grapes in California's San Joaquin Valley and that is where about 97 percent of all domestic raisins come from. The other 3 percent are from Arizona.

The picking in the San Joaquin Valley starts toward the end of this month and the harvest usually provides enough grapes to make around 220,000 short tons of raisins. (It takes five pounds of the grapes to make one pound of raisins.)

But last summer the pickings were slim indeed; only about 101,000 short tons of raisins could be rounded up. There were more grapes but the wineries took them.

All Gone in July

While stores all over the country were coasting along until their supplies ran out—that was in July in most places—the Sun-Maid plant was idle.

Once before, in 1958, the Sun-Maid plant, which began operating 60 years ago, had to shut briefly. "But this is the first time our shelves have been completely empty," Mr. Light said, "and it's no fun sitting here with nothing to do. Normally we'd have from 600 to 800 employees at this time of year but now we're down to less than 70."

What about prices when raisins return? "They're not likely to go wild," said the head of Sun-Maid. Still, they are going to be higher.

United Press International.

AN OLD STORY—The school year began in France yesterday and this little girl, kicking and screaming all the way, was marked "present."

Nixon Gives Some Milk Data But Claims Privilege on Rest

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP). —Trimming back its claims of executive privilege, the White House offered a series of secret administration memos for private judicial review yesterday in connection with a lawsuit over an allegedly corrupt increase in milk price supports.

Acting White House Counsel Leonard Garment stressed, however, that the most sensitive documents sought in the case were still being held back.

He told the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here that President Nixon had authorized the step in order to narrow the issues at stake.

In an affidavit filed with the appellate court, Mr. Garment said he was turning over seven memos to Ralph Nader and other plaintiffs in the case and submitting 24 others, six of them censored, for a court ruling on their release.

Process of Decision

The censored segments of the six memos and 36 other memos —all "central to the decision-making process by the President and his staff"—are being kept in White House custody, according to the court pleadings.

Acting on Mr. Nixon's orders, the White House had asserted executive privilege in July for all 67 memos concerning the dairy farm industry and the controversial 1971 increase in milk price supports.

U.S. District Judge William B. Jones rejected Mr. Garment's sweeping claims of secrecy and ordered all of the documents turned over to him for in-camera inspection.

The Justice Department appealed the decision on Mr. Garment's behalf, putting the issue before the appellate court.

The documents had been subpoenaed in a lawsuit brought by Mr. Nader, Public Citizen, Inc., and other consumer groups who charged that the higher price supports were a payoff for early campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election effort.

Mr. Garment said a study of the administration memos showed some were simply "reports on news items and staff activity mainly in support of governmental actions and decisions already reached." These, he said, were being turned over to the plaintiffs' attorney, William A. Dobrovir.

Impact of Supports

The 18 memos and censored versions of six others turned over to the Circuit Court under seal, Mr. Garment said, involved White House staff working papers on such questions as the impact of price supports on the supply of milk and White House staff estimates of what Congress was likely to do about the subsidies.

The Justice Department, in a memo filed with Mr. Garment's affidavit, described these as "technical advisory documents" that were being offered for court review because of "their less sensitive nature."

Mr. Garment made it clear, however, that the White House would continue to fight to maintain the secrecy of the biggest batch of documents—the 36 memos with supporting papers and portions of six others.

Among these were a series of memos dealing with a March 23, 1971, meeting at the White House between Mr. Nixon, then-Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin and more than a dozen representatives of three dairy farm co-ops that already had started a series of campaign contributions for Mr. Nixon eventually totaling $422,500.

Mr. Hardin had refused to increase the government's min. price supports on March 11, 1971, but he reversed himself two days after the White House meeting.

Kennedy Fears Crisis If Nixon Snubs High Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP). —Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said today that presidential defiance of the Supreme Court over the Watergate tapes would bring on one of the greatest constitutional crises in the history of the United States, demanding impeachment.

"If this country stands for anything, it stands for the principle that no man is above the law," Sen. Kennedy said.

"If President Nixon defied a Supreme Court order to turn over the tapes, a responsible Congress would be left with no recourse but to exercise its power of impeachment."

Sen. Kennedy, in a speech to the Senate, said there is no precedent in American history to justify "defiance of a Supreme Court order."

"Actual defiance of the Supreme Court would be an act of such profoundly serious consequence for our democratic form of government—overturning 200 years of American legal history and nullifying our nation's great tradition of judicial supremacy—that Congress should not and could not let it stand," Sen. Kennedy said.

Md. Grand Jury Back in Session

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13 (AP).—The special grand jury probing alleged political corruption in Maryland resumed work today under conditions of unprecedented secrecy.

Federal court house corridors leading to the grand jury room were sealed off by U.S. marshals who refused to allow newsmen within sight of the grand jury room or a nearby elevator.

The grand jury is investigating allegations of kickbacks and conspiracy which may involve Vice-President Agnew.

U.S. Man, 100, Killed In Duel With Police

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 13 (AP).—A 100-year-old man was shot to death Tuesday by police officers who said that he fired at them with a rifle.

The victim, Henry Stewart, had lived alone in the apartment where he was shot for about a week. Police said they went to Mr. Stewart's apartment after a woman in an adjoining apartment reported hearing gunshots. They said that he fired at the policemen, who returned the shots in self-defense.

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Over Ellsberg Break-In Case

Colson, Expecting Indictment, Excused by Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP). —Former presidential counsel Charles W. Colson has been excused as a witness before the Senate Watergate Committee after his lawyer said Mr. Colson expected to be indicted by a federal grand jury.

Once the Watergate figure most anxious to publicly defend the Nixon administration, Mr. Colson was removed from the committee witness list at his own request, Senate sources said yesterday.

The sources said Mr. Colson's lawyer, David I. Shapiro, told committee chief counsel Samuel Dash that his client expected to be indicted by a federal grand jury investigating the office burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Shapiro apparently was informed of Mr. Colson's status by the office of Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, which also is probing the Ellsberg burglary conspiracy. A Los Angeles County grand jury last week returned four indictments in the case, which included former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman.

Documents in the possession of both the Senate committee and the special prosecutor indicate that Mr. Colson was instrumental in having E. Howard Hunt jr. hired by the White House to probe the Pentagon papers case. Other memos show that Hunt's supervisors wanted Mr. Colson to decide how to use Mr. Ellsberg's medical records to smear Mr. Ellsberg should Hunt and his co-workers be successful in obtaining the records. Hunt has been convicted in the Watergate break-in case.

The 1971 burglary of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office apparently was unsuccessful in producing the desired materials.

Hunt, who has recently obtained a new lawyer to replace William O. Bittman, has been conferring this week with Senate investigators and federal prosecutors. It is not known what new information he has provided or whether it sheds new light on Mr. Colson's role in the Ellsberg affair.

Testimony before the Senate Watergate committee has indicated that Mr. Colson was Hunt's strongest defender in the White House.

Ehrlichman Quizzed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP). —Mr. Ehrlichman underwent his second day of grand jury questioning by members of the Watergate special prosecution force yesterday. He is expected to be questioned again today.

Questioned on Tuesday before a federal grand jury investigating the White House-sponsored break-in at the offices of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Mr. Ehrlichman was called yesterday by the older grand jury investigating the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

The Watergate grand jury, which last heard from Mr. Ehrlichman in May, wanted to question him in light of revelations since then. Prosecutors have said the Watergate grand jurors also are exploring the 1971 Ellsberg break-in as a possible reason for the cover-up of high-level involvement in the 1972 Watergate bugging.

Tapes Sought by Mitchell

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A lawyer for John N. Mitchell, former attorney general, tried to subpoena all White House tapes that may have a bearing on the federal conspiracy case against the former cabinet member, a court transcript showed today.

Assistant U.S. Attorney John R. Ring, part of the federal prosecution team, said his office was asked by the White House to "quash that particular subpoena."

Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, Peter Fleming jr., asked for all records, including tape recordings, notes and memos "relating to meetings or conversations between any member of the White House staff, employees or President Nixon concerning Harry Sears and so forth."

Mr. Sears, a prominent New Jersey Republican and associate of fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco, is a codefendant in the case involving Mr. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

Multinational Firms Assailed By Nader in Hearing at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (AP).—American consumer advocate Ralph Nader criticized multinational corporations yesterday in testimony before a UN investigating committee.

Mr. Nader told the panel that such firms seek out some countries because they are tax havens, others for low wages and strong anti-labor laws and others as dumping grounds for products they cannot sell elsewhere.

He said part of the problem begins with the country or the U.S. state where a corporation is chartered. He pointed out that Delaware has easy charter laws.

"Delaware is small enough to be purchased whole hog by General Motors, if du Pont were willing to sell it," he said.

"Just as the state of Delaware is a corporate Reno," he commented, "so are Panama, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, in their ways, global Delawares."

Mr. Nader spoke on the second day of hearings by a 20-member committee established to study the impact of multinational corporations. The study was requested by the Economic and Social Council after Chile complained that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had tried in 1970 to prevent the election to the presidency of Marxist Salvador Allende. Mr. Allende was overthrown Tuesday by the Chilean military.

U. S. governmental and cultural influences follow multinational corporations into foreign countries, Mr. Nader said.

"Years ago, when a country admitted United Fruit Co., it also bought the Marines. Now, when it accepts American investment, it gets the State Department or the CIA," he said.

Earlier, Ernest Keller, the president of the Lima-based Adela Investment Co., S.A., praised multinational corporations for their contributions to the technical and socio-economic progress of Third World nations.

Mr. Nader said that a problem is that much of multinational investment occurs by buying out existing firms rather than building new facilities.

"Reynolds Aluminum, for example, merges with British Aluminum, British Petroleum with Sohio, General Electric with France's Machines Bull, and Italy's Olivetti and Britain's Dunlop with Italy's Pirelli.

"The result," he said, "can be worldwide monopoly power, market division pacts or understandings and higher prices for consumers everywhere. . .

"Such global bilks are not imaginary or unlikely. When an international quinine cartel cornered the world market a decade ago, the price increased from 37 cents an ounce to $2.13, to the poor as well as to the rich."

Mr. Nader described multinational profits as "lush." He said the profit inflow to the United States from Third World investments was 264 percent of its capital outflow between 1950 and 1965.

Crusader a Casualty

VESOUL, France, Sept. 13 (Reuters). — Anti-pollution crusader Guy Batloog, a 32-year-old Socialist, decided to campaign for local elections on his bicycle. He was knocked down by a car and had to be treated for shock.

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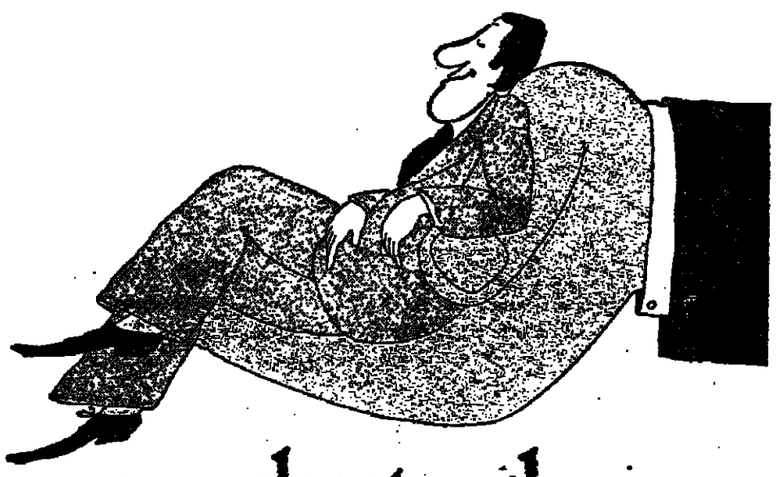


Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

After the Chilean Coup

It is far easier to give a reasonable explanation why President Salvador Allende and his government fell before a military onslaught in Chile than to make a guess concerning the future of that bitterly polarized land. The tragedy of Allende—and of Chile—was that revolution was attempted by democratic means under circumstances in which far-reaching reforms might have been successful. The end was chaos, and the use of force to seek a way out of chaos.

Whether the high expectations and the deep fears and hatreds aroused by the Allende revolution can be reconciled by guns is another matter. The present state of the country is obscured by censorship—it can only be assumed, from the frictions of class against class, party against party, which preceded the coup, that restoring a normal society and a workable economy will be difficult, costly in lives, and uncertain of results.

For the United States, the action of the military and the death of Allende pose some delicate problems. The global left is always inclined to blame the CIA for any event of which it disapproves, and the revelations of ITT proposals to try to bar Allende from power, the consideration given similar plans by the CIA, only sharpen the customary reaction. What is ignored by the left in this occasion is not only the evidence that such plans were rejected by the American government, but that despite the Allende government's nationalization of American-owned properties, and vocal hostility to Washington, military and economic aid to that government continued—at the rate of more than $15 million in fiscal '73.

This was certainly not the negative attitude taken toward Cuba, and the economic quarantine imposed on Castro's Marxism; it was more positive than simple peaceful coexistence. To be sure, the military aid may have contributed to the overthrow of the Allende regime, but it should not be forgotten that the Chilean military had a long record of political neutrality, and that Allende himself used it to bolster his shaken authority.

The Chilean situation, in other words, represents one of the classic dilemmas in relations between the Third World and the industrialized powers, in which assertions of economic nationalism create conditions that bring the larger power under inevitable suspicion when the weaker state has political troubles. And this dilemma stems from the lack of any clear standards of economic or political morality in the world—unless they are the standards of Sherwood Forest, where one side condemns the established wealth of merchants passing through, and the other side blames the banditry of Robin Hood. The collapse of democracy in Chile is a disaster for orderly popular rule everywhere; the nature of that collapse raises complex questions about the kind of interdependence that must be created if international law is to become more than a phrase.

The Algiers Alignment

The only thing worse than taking last week's conference of 76 nonaligned nations in Algiers too seriously is not taking it seriously enough. The sense of community of the Third World may be more illusory than those of the first (capitalist) and second (Communist) worlds, but it would be shortsighted to let the divergences obscure the common interests.

Big-power blocs are crumbling under regional variations; ideologies are growing stagnant and irrelevant; demands of industrial economies for raw materials are stretching the traditional lines of supply, just as the demands of developing countries for investment and skills may be mounting beyond the industrial world's capacity to provide. In some segments of the world economy, it is getting hard to say which are the "have" countries and which the "have-nots."

Unfortunately the leaders assembled in Algiers showed little sensitivity to the interrelations that need to be forged to meet these conditions in the future, dazzled as they were by the routine and familiar causes of the present and recent past. Resolutions on Indochina or the Arab-Israeli conflict pass into instant nothingness. Third World leaders have well learned the time-worn techniques of hypocrisy in world politics.

Perhaps the most distressing theme lingering in the Third World is distrust, loudly voiced at Algiers, of financial and economic expertise offered by the World Bank and other specialized global institutions, as if these bodies were simply rapacious heirs to the old colonial metropoles and cartels. A misplaced sense of pride has not yet been overcome; yet, just as a businessman loses none of his manhood or independence by turning his financial affairs over to a specialist adviser, so a developing society need lose neither sovereignty nor stature by taking the advice of experts in highly technical and specialized fields with which all societies must grapple.

At Algiers it was left to one of the new members of nonalignment, Libya's Col. Qadhafi, to puncture extravagant pretensions to Third World cohesion: "This group cannot take a particular stand, even at the United Nations. What we can hope for is that we not take political stands against each other. This is a hope that I think will never be realized."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The End of Allende

The end of Mr. Allende's regime in Chile is a tragedy, though largely one of his own making. However bungling his methods, his aim to build socialism by peaceful and democratic means was a sincere one and deserved respect even from non-socialists.

The world is too much tormented these days by the activities of doctrinaire socialists determined to impose their creed by violence not to be grateful to any socialist who attempts to lead his fellows along a non-violent path.

The failure of the presidency of Allende was *also a tragedy for Chile itself* . . . because it marks the end of a long period during which Chile's peaceful and democratic political traditions were the envy of its neighbors.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

Mr. Allende's policies, unquestionably well-intended, failed on many fronts. Early statements by his self-glorifying successors seem to indicate that not all his measures will be rescinded. For a number of reasons, some things cannot be returned to their former condition: large landholdings have been divided up, basic industries nationalized, new abilities and new desires awakened among the people. But Allende's dream of a "democratic, liberal and Christian socialism"—tantamount to a *squaring of the circle*—remains an illusion. And he himself was destroyed in the storm of forces he unleashed.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The man is dead. The myth is born. Did President Allende really commit suicide—or was he murdered?

From the viewpoint of history, it doesn't matter much. Communists throughout the world will still revere him as a martyr. But they will also be warned by his failure. For what has happened in Chile is not just another Latin American coup. It is the end of an illusion. Salvador Allende believed that Communism could be achieved peacefully, by consent. He was wrong. . . . Allende has left Chile in complete chaos.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

* * *

The United States is not sorry about the vanishing of Allende. After all, it greatly contributed to the failure of his experiment. But it would have preferred that his fall happened in a legal way through the progressive disintegration of his regime and his defeat in the 1976 elections. For a long time, the United States considered Latin America as its reserved domain . . . and the coming to power of a Marxist regime in Chile was a serious blow for Mr. Nixon. But since the new regime came legally into power, it was very difficult for the United States openly to interfere. . . . When it turned off the taps of American money, the U.S. compelled Allende to pay cash for the imports Chile most urgently needed. . . . In doing so, the United States was not pushing Chile into a crisis, but it was largely responsible for the slow deterioration of the situation.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

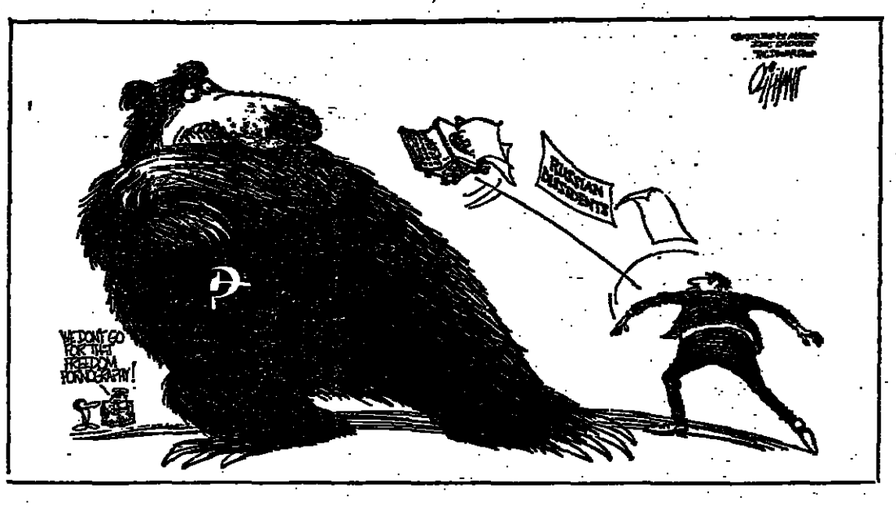
September 14, 1898

PARIS—A living baby was discovered yesterday in the Paris sewers on the Boulevard d'Italie, under the following circumstances: A M. Camille Pellerin was passing along the boulevard when he dropped his stick. As he stopped to pick it up he heard the wail of a child proceeding from the sewer. He informed the local police commissioner, who ordered a search, and a child, two months old, wrapped in a cloth, was discovered lying in the sewer.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1923

WASHINGTON—Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of the Naval Aeronautics Bureau, commenting on the successful trial flights of the Dirigible ZR-1, said that the future possibilities of these giant airships in warfare and for commercial purposes would be realized in the near future. He foresaw them doing the journey to Europe in one day and said the ZR-1 will make a flight next year to the North Pole. It has a cruising radius of 4,000 miles with a carrying capacity of twenty tons.



Soviet Foes of Détente

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—First year economics students at Moscow State University were welcomed this month with a political lecture warning them that recent Soviet-American agreements were "just sheets of paper," and that American imperialism will always be this country's most dangerous enemy.

The bearer of these tidings was a lecturer named Teleshkin, known as a hardliner. The fact that he felt he could speak in this way to several hundred students—in defiance of the current official line—suggests that the Kremlin's détente policy still has many influential opponents.

There have been other hints of opposition to the foreign policy now personally associated with Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party. Press articles on foreign policy during July and August often had a defensive tone.

Many articles insisted that Soviet foreign policy had remained consistent since Lenin's time, that the "peace policy," as the new foreign policy is called, was fully consistent with historic principles.

Cosmetic Changes

These articles, it appears, were addressed to skeptics like Teleshkin who are not prepared to accept recent changes in foreign policy as anything more than cosmetic.

Teleshkin was uncompromising to the economics students he addressed. Besides denigrating the significance of recent improvements in Soviet-American relations, he warned his audience "not to grow up like Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn"—Andrei D. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist, and Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the author, are the two most prominent domestic critics of the Soviet regime.

These two men have been subjected to harsh public criticism here in recent weeks—criticism which has led to numerous international protests against Soviet treatment of nonconformist intellectuals. Western politicians and commentators have warned that the Russians' harsh domestic policies may hinder future development of détente.

Some intellectuals here perceive a connection between opposition to Brezhnev's détente policy and the recent public attacks on Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn and other dissidents. They reason that whoever organized the attacks knew that they would provoke an international outcry—and welcomed this prospect.

The harassment of these two famous intellectuals, the theory runs, was certain to provoke strong protests in the West. These protests could either slow down the process of *détente*, or force the Kremlin to modify its repressive policies. Outside pressure which forced a change in internal policy would alarm and perhaps embolden Brezhnev's rivals, who have always feared that détente would eventually mean relaxed controls at home—something the Kremlin hawks refuse to accept.

So the campaign against Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov might have been an attempt to embarrass Brezhnev abroad, and perhaps even to force the Politburo to chose between détente and strict control at home. So goes the theory.

There is no proof of the theory. It is supported indirectly by circumstantial evidence. And there is some contrary evidence, including one aspect of the campaign against Sakharov.

The main criticism of Sakharov in published letters attacking him was that he opposed détente. The campaign was conducted on the premise that détente is a good thing. This may challenge the idea that opponents of détente organized the campaign. Or it may just be an example of the Machiavellian quality of Kremlin politics.

Those who perceive a connection between Brezhnev's opponents and the dissident campaign point to the apparent organizers of various aspects of the campaign, particularly the public harassment of Jews at the World University Games in Moscow and the attacks on Sakharov.

Hostile Publicity

Both provoked worldwide publicity hostile to the Soviet Union, and thus could be seen as damaging to détente. Who was responsible for them?

Jews in Moscow are convinced that the incidents at the University Games were not ordered by the Kremlin, but were the work of some middle-level officials. They suspect the Communist party committee of Moscow, which they regard as a seat of hardline and anti-Semitic views.

Jews report that the representatives of the Committee for State Security, KGB, who usually handle Jewish matters, were not seen at the University Games. One Jew arrested at the games said he saw a high-ranking officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (which is independent from the more important KGB), who appeared to be in charge of operations concerned with the Israeli national team's public appearances here. These appearances were the scenes of open displays of anti-Semitism.

It is also unclear who organized the campaign against Sakharov. Sakharov himself said recently that he simply could not understand the campaign, which—he thought—began menacingly but ended almost imploringly.

The Sakharov campaign started just a week after he gave a press conference warning the West to require some democratization of Soviet life in conjunction with détente. The Soviet propaganda machine seldom reacts so quickly.

The letters attacking Sakharov had a vague quality; none suggested any specific action against him. Inevitably, they left readers (not to mention Sakharov himself) wondering where all this would lead. Then the campaign stopped (at least temporarily), still without a clear objective.

Some of Sakharov's allies here reason that if the Kremlin and KGB had been involved in the campaign, it would have been more carefully planned and more effectively executed.

All this is more tantalizing than conclusive. To compound the uncertainty, the Soviet Union this week stopped jamming radio broadcasts from the Voice of America, BBC, and West German radio.

This was surely a decision dictated by concern for the future of détente. Soviet leaders have always preferred to jam foreign radio. Jamming has helped them maintain the isolation of the population and create their own image of world events.

There is nothing significant to be gained at home by ending jamming, and there is something to lose, beginning with the credibility of official propaganda. But foreign governments will interpret the suspension of jamming as a sign of Soviet desire to sustain the momentum of détente.

So it seems reasonable to conclude that the recent vilification of dissidents and the decision to end jamming were products of different, contradictory influences inside the Soviet establishment. Whether they represent the work of opposing factions, or merely the inconsistent impulses of those in power, remains unknowable.

Kremlinology always offers more than one plausible explanation. Perhaps the most plausible alternative in this situation is the argument that the Kremlin still hopes to maintain a combination of détente abroad and strict control at home. In their effort to pull off this trick, the men in power may feel that they must play both Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

The UN's Bureaucracy

By Robert Alden

This is the last of three articles assessing the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Secretariat of the United Nations and its subsidiary agencies is a burgeoning bureaucracy of global proportions. Its 12,000 employees around the world speak varied languages and possess a far from consistent degree of skills.

Similarly there is wide disparity in their dedication to their jobs and in their loyalty to the ideal of the UN. Such an international administrative organization has so many endemic weaknesses and inefficiencies that it continuously provides an inviting and vulnerable target for critics.

Key positions are filled not always on merit but usually by nomination of a government, each of which, on the basis of its importance in the world pecking order, is entitled to supply people for particular posts.

Some countries nominate their candidates with care. Others use the UN as a dumping ground for people they do not want in their own foreign service or as a comfortably feathered nest for a favored son who wants to live in Geneva, Paris or New York.

Through the years idealistic international civil servants who came to the UN because they had a heartfelt dedication found themselves working under politically appointed officials of inconsistent quality.

Compounding the problem, the head of the organization is the secretary-general, a man whose principal concerns of necessity lie in international politics and who has little time to act as an administrator of the Secretariat.

There is an almost unanimous opinion here that consequently U Thant, during his 10 years as secretary-general, all but ignored his administrative responsibilities. As a result, in the words of one key official in the Secretariat: "The organization has lost its backbone; it is like a floating organism and I find the situation all but hopeless."

During those 10 years, experienced hands here report that cliques formed and dominated one section or another. India placed many of its people in key places and they became dominant during one period in which they were known as the "Indian Mafia." Other parts of the organization were dominated by French-speaking groups and in one case a homosexual clique became influential.

Whenever there was criticism, there was a ready defense—any organization required to have an international character and using a multiplicity of languages and work habits necessarily had a built-in inefficiency. The excuse has a certain validity in that those who have studied similar international organizations calculate them to be 20 to 25 percent less efficient than a national organization. But the pertinent question is to what degree the organization is even less efficient than that level.

In terms of the absolute idealism and dedication that it is called for in its concept, the goals of the perfect Secretariat are all but impossible. These goals were expressed in 1919 by Raymond B. Fosdick, one of the initial founders of the League of Nations.

"The Secretariat is the eyes and ears of the League—the branch that never adjourns and that is always in session," he said. "Its attitude is, and of necessity must be, wholly impersonal.

"Its members must be divorced from their allegiance to their respective governments. They serve only the League. The Secretariat will be successful only if it commands the services of the ablest minds available, regardless of nationality."

In its early years, on tides of idealism that followed the end of World War II, many dedicated people came to work for the UN. But at the same time, under a quota system that allowed governments to nominate people for employment, people with mixed qualifications presented their credentials and were given posts. Samuel de Palma, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs and a man highly regarded here, said: "In all frankness—and just about everybody will acknowledge this now—many governments were just rotten about providing people to build the Secretariat. They leaned on the UN to take in certain people and there were a lot of lunkheads with no qualifications among them.

"Some of the countries made scarcely any bones about the fact that they were using the UN as a training ground for some of their people. Let them make their mistakes at the United Nations' was their attitude."

As an illustration of the placement of certain people in the UN simply because of their nationality, Shirley Hazard in her book "Defeat of an Ideal," which deals mainly with the shortcomings of the Secretariat, quotes a prevailing UN witticism:

"What do you do at the UN?"

"I'm a Saudi Arabian."

In addition there are certain countries—and the Soviet Union is prominent among them—who do not recognize the concept of an international civil servant whose first loyalty is to an international organization. Soviet citizens serve at the UN not in lifetime careers but only for limited terms. Their first allegiance is not to the UN but to their own country, a far cry from the idealism expressed by Mr. Fosdick.

Robert Rhodes James, director of the Institute for the Study of International Organization at the University of Sussex in Britain and now in the executive office of the secretary-general, sees a hopeful sign in that governments appear to be learning that "for selfish as well as altruistic reasons, it is very much in their interest to nominate qualified and competent officials to the Secretariat.

"In the long run," he said, "an inefficient, second-rate Secretariat will be grievously to the disadvantage of the national interests of the members of the United Nations."

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is well aware of the problems that a weak supporting organization poses for him. Although he has not been able to institute any broad reform because of the political realities under which he must operate, there is a feeling that, at least on the level of men who immediately surround him, a team of superior talent has been assembled.

Yet below this level, nagging problems persist.

The dedicated civil servant who came to the UN in the postwar period when the UN appeared to offer hope for a new and more satisfactory world order is now, after a quarter of a century of service, approaching or has reached the age of retirement. There are few, if any, such dedicated and talented international idealists coming to the United Nations to replace these so-called "Last of the Mohicans of Lake Success." In fact only 6 percent of the important professional staff here is under the age of 30.

Maurice F. Strong, the Canadian who is executive director of the UN Environment Program, believes that the problems with the Secretariat can only be remedied by fundamental changes. "I have come to the conclusion that the only practical way to revitalize the organization is through a major consolidation and regrouping," Mr. Strong said in the course of a controversial speech. "This must be no mere cosmetic surgery. It would require some drastic staff reduction—up to 50 percent in some areas."

Remedies such as the one proposed by Mr. Strong come more easily in speeches or interviews than they do when efforts are made to carry them out. The nations are jealous of their rights and the control is vested in them. It might be all right, in a nation's view, to cut the Secretariat in half if none of the jobs held by its nationals are eliminated. It might be all right to have a competition for UN internes, but a nation might still expect to have a quota of winners.

That an improvement in the quality of the Secretariat is sorely needed, nations will easily agree. But there is not even the beginning of an agreement on how to do it.

Letters

'Tragedy in Chile'

Your editorial interpretation of the "Tragedy in Chile" (IHT, Sept. 13) is, in my view, a regrettable misreading of the facts.

You claim that President Allende advocated a "program of pervasive socialism," while many observers agree that the measures he urged were hardly more radical than Clement Attlee's postwar reforms in Britain. You allege that Mr. Allende had "no popular mandate." In fact, the increase in votes for him and his coalition (from 36 percent at the presidential elections in 1970 to 44 percent at the legislative poll last March) constituted a strengthening of in-term support for a chief executive unprecedented in Chilean electoral history.

You assert that the Allende government employed "dubious means, including attempts to bypass both Congress and the courts." Yet you admit that the center-right opposition had recourse to "obstruction"—a perhaps mild term for tactics that blocked legislation, forced repeated cabinet shuffles and, in the end, amounted to sabotage of the parliamentary system. And how can one assess a judiciary that, among many examples of partiality, reduced to two years the long sentence of Gen. Viaux, admitted ringleader of the 1970 army plot that culminated in the murder of Chief of Staff Gen. Schneider?

Finally, while urging that "Washington meticulously keep hands off the present crisis" (should it not condemn putschism?), you imply that this was also the administration's policy toward the Allende government. Widespread suspicion that the CIA acted on earlier-revealed plans of subversion remains to be proved. But the U.S. government was hardly neutral when, for example, it offered planes to Chile's air force while refusing them to the national airline.

You conclude that President Allende must bear "a heavy share" of responsibility for the putsch that snuffed out his own life and legal government in Chile. This is like blaming a pilot when his aircraft is hijacked.

ARTHUR GILLETTE.

Paris.

Trade and Money

For three days last week in Paris, the Committee of 20 groped for the essentials of a sound international monetary system in a way reminiscent of the blind men and the elephant. Although the nub of the problem is practically the same today as it was half a century ago, the delegates deliberately skirted it to avoid coming to grips with it.

Nevertheless, despite the stubborn opposition of France and other countries, the trade-monetary link is still a fact of life. We can have trade without money, but we cannot have money without trade. It is not an end in itself; simply a medium.

The nearest the delegates came to recognizing the link between trade and money matters was the conclusion that chronic balance-of-payments surpluses were a threat to monetary stability and must be subject to adjustment. They always have been a threat; but in the old days, first Britain and later America voluntarily utilized, and thus reduced, these surpluses by increasing imports and investing abroad, and so restoring equilibrium. Simple solutions like this, however, are impossible so long as nations regard exports as an unmixed blessing and imports as an economic menace.

Yet, impediments to trade and the free movement of capital compel unnecessary reliance on conversion of currencies into prime assets, whether they be dollars, special drawing rights or gold. This results in the accumulation of huge reserves and the promotion of worldwide inflation.

If circumvention of the truth of things is to dominate the meeting of the IMF in Nairobi late this month, nothing definitive will be achieved.

RAYMOND V. McNALLY.

London.

Americans Abroad

Mr. George Katavolos of Madrid is perfectly right when he writes (Letters, Aug. 30) that most long-term American foreign residents have lost touch with state and local issues and thus could not vote intelligently on them or for their state and local representatives.

But I think he misses the point of our demand to be allowed to vote in *national* elections for *national* officers. Most of us don't want to vote for mayors, aldermen or candidates for any office from U.S. senator or representative on down. These men represent localities only. What we want the right to vote for is to have a say in choosing our chief of state and his substitute, the President and the Vice-President of the United States.

We are sufficiently well informed by both the American and foreign media in these days of instant communication, perhaps over-abundant information and fast travel to vote for them as intelligently—and perhaps more so—than a resident of the U.S.A. Distance often lends perspective. And, lord knows, our concern is real and personal enough! Their policies, decisions and actions have great influence on our lives—even over here—sometimes more than they do over those of our fellow citizens at home. Anybody who has gone to the bank over here in the last two years knows what I mean—to take a mundane example.

As U.S. law currently requires a voter to be a resident and citizen of a state in order to vote for that state's slate of electors for President and Vice-President, this law should be amended either by eliminating the Electoral College completely and allowing any U.S. citizen anywhere to vote directly for President and Vice-President or perhaps by creating a special legal "state" with its own electors, senators and representatives to represent the interests of the many patriotic Americans who, for one reason or another, live in foreign lands.

ALFRED M. ROSSUM.

Courbevoie, Bécon, France.

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Rebels Stage Attacks Near Phnom Penh

After Being Repulsed At Provincial Capital

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 13 (UPI). With Communist-led insurgent forces pushed out of the battered provincial capital of Kompong Cham, other rebels launched attacks today against government positions around Phnom Penh.

Cambodian commanders reported driving the last guerrillas out of Kompong Cham yesterday and proclaimed the end of the 13-day siege of the country's third largest city, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian command's spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said that Kompong Cham was quiet today. "There is no shelling and no house-to-house fighting," he said.

The command said that 1,000 civilians and government soldiers died in the battle for Kompong Cham while the Communists suffered 2,000 men killed or wounded.

Around midnight, government and Communist-led forces clashed briefly at Vihear Suor, a village 10 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, and shellfire struck near Prek Kdam, on blocked Highway 5 about 18 miles north of the capital, the command said.

It said that rebels today shelled the radio transmitter at Kamboul, a frequent guerrilla target seven miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Two persons were wounded. Concussions from the shelling shook the capital.

South Vietnam Battles

SAIGON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Government and Communist infantry battled yesterday, for the second successive day, in the Bong Son Pass along the central coast for control of Highway 1, an important South Vietnamese road, military spokesmen said. They said 37 Communists and one government soldier were slain.

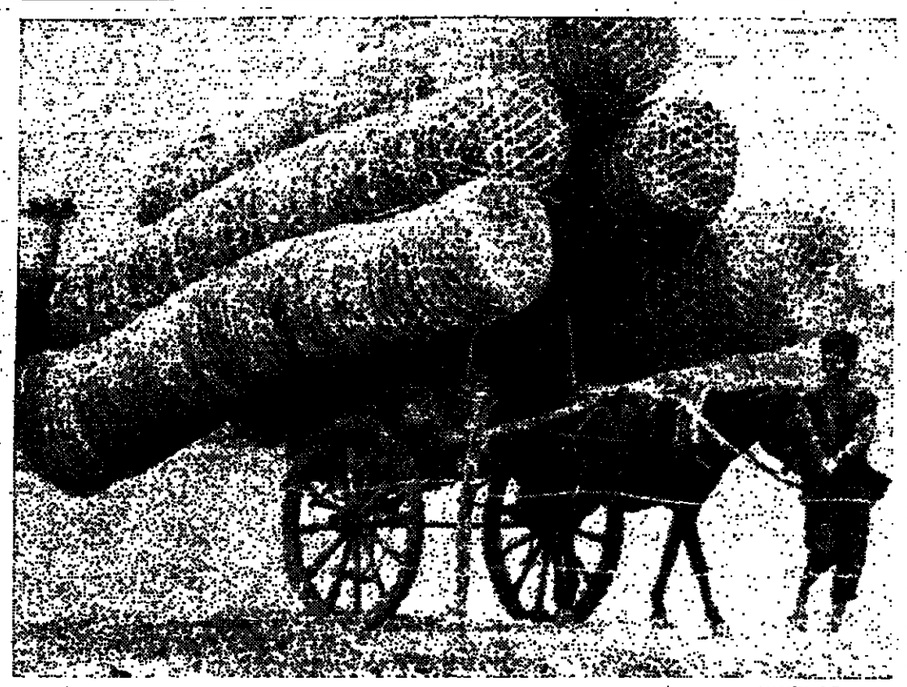
Forty miles farther north, a Highway-1 skirmish killed five Communists and wounded two government soldiers, Saigon said.

In the Western Highlands, 225 miles north of Saigon, eight Communists and one government soldier were reported slain and two government troops wounded.

Hanoi Rebuts U.S.

HONG KONG, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today denied U.S. and Saigon charges that it was developing 12 airfields in South Vietnam.

Hanoi said that the Paris agreement on Vietnam "has recognized the fact that there are two administrations, two armies and two areas of control in South Vietnam." It said the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government was "discharging its functions" with regard to aviation in "liberated zones."



Associated Press.

TO MARKET—A South Vietnamese peasant on his way to Saigon to sell his cargo of baskets. Of ancient design, the baskets are used by farmers to ship their crops.

To 700,000 for Each Side

NATO to Propose Cutbacks For Central Europe Forces

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In a further attempt to relax cold war military postures, the United States and its NATO allies will soon propose to the Warsaw Pact that each side cut its total forces in Central Europe to the same level of about 700,000 men, it has been learned.

This would mean a 10 percent NATO reduction and a 20 percent Warsaw Pact reduction, to take place over several years.

For the United States and the Soviet Union, the cuts would be deeper—15 percent by each nation in the first phase, which could begin next year, and perhaps another 15 percent in the subsequent phase.

Numerically, 28,500 American soldiers would come back in the first phase, and perhaps 3,030 U.S. airmen, if the Russians can successfully bargain for air force as well as ground troop cuts.

On the Soviet side, the first phase would mean the withdrawal of 67,500 men, with NATO expected to call for the withdrawal of some Soviet armor units as well as infantry.

Vienna Talks

The NATO proposal, which largely adopts a U.S. plan presented to the alliance in June, should be completed formally very soon. It will go before the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks that reconvene in Vienna Oct. 30.

These talks will rival in interest and importance the initial Strategic Arms Limitation Talks which culminated in a Soviet-American agreement at the 1972 Moscow summit.

The scheme should satisfy to some extent the U.S. congressmen who have been calling for deep cuts in forces abroad, unilaterally if necessary. The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, recently proposed a 50 percent cut in American ground troops abroad during a three-year period, with at least 25 percent coming from each major theater of operation, including Europe.

If the Warsaw Pact eventually accepts the NATO proposal, up to 30 percent of U.S. ground forces in Europe would be brought back within the Mansfield timetable.

Unless the men are demobilized, however, little monetary saving will result and perhaps, if huge new air transport systems are needed to return them quickly in time of crisis, they may cost more to be stationed here than in Europe.

Difficult Issues

Even if the Russians do accept the basic outline for an agreement, many difficult issues remain for negotiations. Should equipment like artillery and tanks be left behind, be brought out with withdrawing troops, or destroyed? If some U.S. airpower is withdrawn, will the number of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe—more than 7,000—also be cut? How can cuts be verified?

In suggesting the thrust of the NATO proposal, the Nixon administration has climbed down from its initial thinking on a fundamental problem: returning troops to Europe, over thousands of miles of ocean, would be far harder for the United States than it would be for the Soviet Union, whose forces will be only a few hundred land miles away.

In his "State of the World" message of 1971, President Nixon appeared to rule out cutbacks of equal percentages. Among "tentative findings," he wrote:

"The U.S.S.R. can mobilize and reinforce its forces in Central Europe much more rapidly than NATO. Therefore, any agreement to reduce forces simply on an equal percentage basis is inherently unfavorable to NATO, and, the larger the percentage, the greater the inequity."

Main Counterbalance

Since the United States is the main counterbalance to the Russians, and since U.S. reinforcing capability would be crucial to NATO in a crisis, Mr. Nixon's remarks were read to mean that the Russians would be asked to cut a greater percentage of their forces than the United States.

Under the proposal NATO will make to the Warsaw Pact, however, the Russians and the United States would cut equally (15 percent) in the first phase at least and probably equally in the second one, too.

On the other hand, the Warsaw powers as a whole would cut by twice the percentage applied to NATO—20 percent vs. 10 percent—under the scheme.

A number of difficulties have arisen with the NATO nations who were initially suspicious that the U.S. proposal was intended only to cover a U.S. withdrawal from Europe.

Military men, particularly in Britain, argued against any reduction, since the thinner NATO defense line, the greater the advantage of potential aggressors who could concentrate their forces. Until recently, Britain opposed a second-phase cutback in the NATO plan.

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Fear of Bombs In Mail Blamed In U.K. Suicide

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A postal messenger terrified of possible letter bombs committed suicide rather than return to work and sort through piles of waiting mail, a coroner's inquest was told today.

The coroner was told that Thomas Eddington, 54, a messenger with the British Broadcasting Corp., spent a holiday weekend in terror of the recent series of London letter bombs, since it was his job to sort through the mail on his return to work.

His wife testified that Mr. Eddington complained of being "sick and shaky" and talked constantly about the bombs. "He watched the television news and kept calling me over and saying: 'There's another one,'" Mrs. Eddington said.

Pressures for Faster 'Africanization'

Asians in Kenya Fear Order for Their Mass Expulsion

NAIROBI, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Kenya's Asian population has been going through one of its periodic convulsions, convinced that the government is about to follow the lead of Gen. Idi Amin of Uganda and oust them en masse.

Whatever else the Wananchi (local black population) think of Gen. Amin and his policies, they universally acclaimed his handling of the Asian situation 12 months ago. The Kenyan government now finds itself under increasing grass roots pressure to speed up its own "Africanization" policy.

In public at least, President Jomo Kenyatta's government has signaled no change in its plan to phase out noncitizen Asian businessmen in concert with Britain, which is accepting 1,500 Asian heads of family annually from Kenya.

But the Asians are not convinced, and, as if to confirm their own worst fears, they recently received several jolts which resulted in fresh rumors of a forthcoming expulsion.

The government started by issuing 1,000 quit notices—the largest single batch it has announced since Kenyanization began. That brings to more than 1,500 the number of noncitizen traders who have been told to sell out this year, compared with 304 last year.

Signs of the pullout are everywhere. Along Nairobi's fashionable Kenyatta Avenue, brightly colored posters reading "Final sale," "Closing-down sale" or "Everything must go" are plastered over shop windows. A senior government official has warned that "attempts to hoard stock and force up the price of businesses for sale will not be tolerated."

Even Bazaar Street—for so long the symbol of the Asian presence here with its tiny shops selling everything from bolts of cloth to spices—has had its name changed.

It is now known as Biashara Street, which means business in Swahili.

To make matters worse, President Julius Nyerere of neighboring Tanzania remarked at the recent Commonwealth conference in Ottawa that Kenya's Asians were "kickable."

Nyerere on Asians

"This situation has come about because the British allowed them to be kickable in the first place," Mr. Nyerere said. The point was not lost on the Asians here and their apprehension was heightened when the Daily Express newspaper said that Britain had reached agreement with Nairobi to accept more Asians annually.

A British High Commission spokesman countered quickly: "There have been no new developments on this matter." But this did not calm local fears.

Sultan Jessa, a noncitizen Asian journalist who is emigrating to Canada, said: "Asians are living in a world of suspense, indecision and inactivity. Resentment between the Asians and the local population is growing."

The Asians are caught in the middle. Many would like to leave but their problem is that no one is willing to accept them readily.

With elections scheduled next year, it seems probable that even more quit notices will be issued in the intervening months.

"When we can run a country, we can also run a shop," Commerce Minister Julius Kiano has said.

Minister Blames Naples Aides For Slow Action on Cholera

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP).—Italy's health minister today charged city and health authorities in Naples and a nearby town with keeping the government in the dark about the cholera outbreak for days. He said that his ministry first learned about it from a radio broadcast.

Minister Luigi Gui made his accusations in a report to the Health Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. He spoke in the wake of a controversy between local authorities and the central government over slow action in combating the disease.

"We learned the news from the radio on Aug. 28 and from the press," Mr. Gui said.

Then ministry officials tried to contact Naples authorities, Mr. Gui said, but the head doctor of the Naples Provincial Office of Hygiene was on vacation and the director of the hospital for contagious diseases was not available.

10 Cases Found

The ministry's experts rushed to Naples on the same day to find out that at least 10 patients were suffering from cholera.

The minister also revised downward the number of known cholera fatalities. He put the nationwide total at 23.

He said 15 died in the Naples area, six in Bari, one in nearby Foggia and one in Cagliari in Sardinia.

The minister failed to include a man of 88 who died in a Rome hospital on Sept. 3 suffering from cholera, according to doctors.

Mr. Gui said 1,158 persons were hospitalized as cholera suspects in the areas of Naples, Bari and Cagliari. Of these, only 239 have proved to suffer from cholera.

'On the Wane'

"The contagion is on the wane even where it had taken an epidemic character," Mr. Gui said. "The predictions of experts say its disappearance is near."

Meanwhile, the director of Rome's veterinary services yesterday called on Italians not to kill dogs as feared sources of cholera.

"Dogs cannot transmit cholera," Osvald Massi declared. "They cannot even catch the disease." A number of dogs have been killed, victims of a mass "cholera psychosis," reports said.

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Mills Ties Trade, Soviet Abuse of 'Men of Genius'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of a congressional committee that handles trade legislation, says that he could not see the United States expanding trade with the Soviet Union if Moscow harassed some of its leading citizens.

The Arkansas Democrat, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, criticized Soviet press attacks on novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn and Andrei D. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist.

"I cannot see the United States expanding commercial markets with the Soviet Union if the price to be paid is the martyrdom of men of genius like Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov," he said.

Referring to his support of an amendment linking trade concessions to the Soviet Union with a dropping of immigration barriers by Moscow, Mr. Mills said, "Our insistence upon the liberalization of travel and immigration is by no means limited to one category of Soviet citizens—members of the Jewish minority.

"The same principle must apply to all, and, particularly, to these men whose creativity and courage have brought down upon them the wrath of the police state mentality."

U.S. Reaffirms Role in Korea

SEOUL, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The United States reaffirmed its defense commitments to South Korea today and said it has no plans to reduce the 40,000 American troops stationed here.

The U.S. assurance was made in a joint statement ending the sixth U.S.-Korea security consultative meeting.

It was signed by Korean Defense Minister Yu Jae Hung and U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements jr.

Bolivian President Fills Cabinet Posts

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia Tuesday swore in four new ministers into his 18-man cabinet and left one portfolio vacant.

Contrary to expectations, Gen. Banzer, who demanded the resignations en bloc of all his ministers last Friday, did not bring more military men into the cabinet and, in fact, reduced the number of portfolios held by the military from six to five.

Warns of Famine Threat

U.S. Agronomist Makes Call For a World Food Stockpile

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13 (WP).—Nobel Peace Prize-winner Norman Borlaug, the man credited with fathering the "green revolution," warned yesterday that the world could face famine unless all nations contributed to an international stockpile of food.

The American agronomist said many countries of the underdeveloped world, particularly in Asia and Africa, were on the verge of such a disaster during this year's widespread drought.

"Only a handful of people are aware of just how close we were to having 50 to 60 million people die this year," Dr. Borlaug said.

An international granary, built from supplies contributed by all nations but principally by surplus food producers like the United States, Canada and Australia, was fast becoming a necessity, he said.

World Cannot Depend on U.S.

He noted that American grain producers could no longer be counted on to fill the gaps when future shortages occurred.

The concept of an international food stockpile, with depositories in strategic places around the world, is not a new one. However, Dr. Borlaug suggested, it might come under serious consideration as a result of shortages being felt in the United States and other highly developed countries for the first time in generations.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization is expected to discuss the proposal during its meeting in Rome in November.

Dr. Borlaug told a meeting of the Indian National Academy of Sciences that what were considered "adequate" food stocks in the United States and elsewhere "disappeared almost overnight" because of this year's shortages in the Soviet Union, China, India and several African nations.

Painting what he termed "a complex picture of worldwide, interacting factors," Dr. Borlaug noted that drought, preceded by a bitter winter in the Soviet Union, fertilizer shortages and overtaxed shipping facilities, all contributed to the crisis and would continue to do so.

One of the most serious and continuing factors, Dr. Borlaug said, was "the monster of population constantly looking over our shoulder." He noted that booming population in India, for example, largely negated the increase of 14 to 15 million metric tons of wheat a year resulting from this country's "green revolution."

He predicted that India would have a similar revolution in rice and coarse grain production in the next few years.

Dr. Borlaug also forecast that, in time, meat would have to be largely eliminated from the human diet, particularly in less developed countries. He noted that beef production, for example, was not economical as cattle required far more feed grain consumption for each pound of meat produced than human beings needed if they themselves were consuming the grain.

2 Beirut Papers Link Iraq to Raid On Saudi Envoys

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (AP).—Iraq was reported today to have backed the Arab guerrilla group that seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris last week.

The report was carried by two Beirut newspapers, An Nahar and the rightist Al Hayat, which opposes Iraq's Socialist Ba'ath party regime.

An Nahar said reports received from Kuwait by many Arab capitals have disclosed that a "neighboring country of Kuwait" was involved in the operation.

"Admissions to this effect have been made by the leader of the operation, a doctor who runs a pharmacy in the capital of this neighboring Arab country and has a French wife," An Nahar said.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia are Kuwait's only two neighbors. Since Saudi Arabia was a victim of the operation, An Nahar left no doubt that Iraq was the "neighbor" referred to in its report.

Iraq has a Palestinian guerrilla group of its own, the Arab Liberation Front, and has long been at loggerheads with Saudi Arabia's conservative regime.

Hashish Haul in Canada

MONTREAL, Sept. 13 (AP).—Canadian police raided a garage Tuesday night seizing 1,708 pounds of hashish with an estimated street value of $7.7 million. Three men arrested on the scene were charged in court yesterday.

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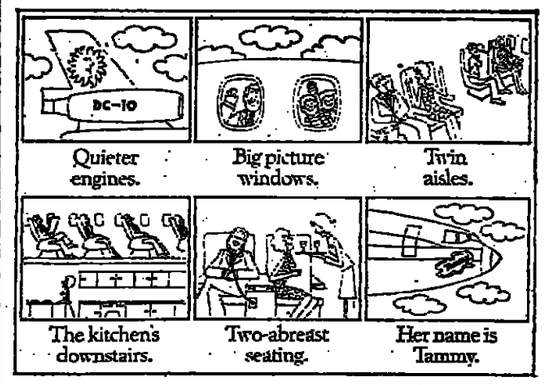

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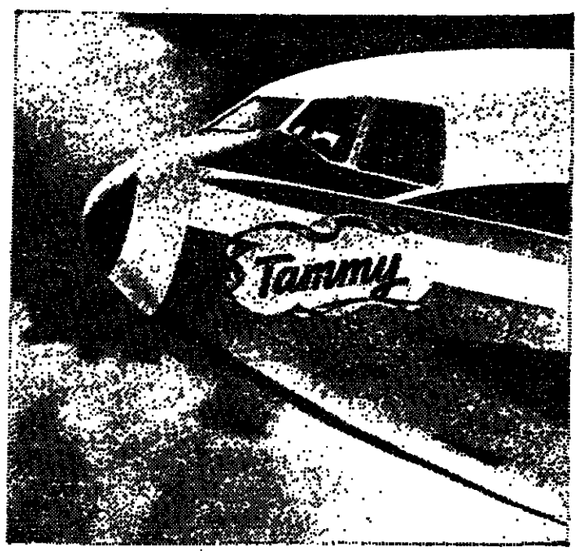

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MUSIC

Ormandy Orchestra in China

By Harold C. Schonberg

PEKING, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Philadelphia Orchestra, surmounting political and musical obstacles, arrived here yesterday on a 10-day, five-concert tour as the first American orchestra ever to appear in the People's Republic of China.

The orchestra left Philadelphia Monday and made an overnight stop in Honolulu. During a brief holdover at Shanghai last night, the conductor, Eugene Ormandy, and his players were greeted by officials of the Friendship Association of Shanghai. A spokesman for the association pointed out that American sports groups had visited China recently, helping to bring the people of the two countries together, but, he said, "music can do even more."

He said that the musicians of China were especially eager to encounter the playing of the Philadelphia Orchestra. "Our young conductors have much to learn from you," he told Mr. Ormandy.

The conductor made a brief statement expressing his happiness at being in China. Richard Bond, the president of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and C. Wanton Balis, the chairman of the orchestra's board, also expressed hope that the music played by the orchestra would help bring China and America closer.

Rhythmic Applause

In Peking, there was a brief reception at the airport. The musicians filed off the plane to be received by members of the Peking Friendship Committee and officials of the United States Liaison Office. In the background, a group of Peking musicians and dancers provided rhythmic applause.

At the head of the reception line was the conductor of Peking's Central Philharmonic Society, Li Teh-leng, who had invited Mr. Ormandy to conduct the Peking Philharmonic in a Beethoven work.

The Philadelphia Orchestra is not the first orchestra of international fame to give concerts in the People's Republic. Last March, the London Philharmonic under John Pritchard gave a series of concerts, to be followed by the Vienna Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado.

It was expected that the Philadelphia Orchestra would give seven concerts in nine days, leaving the country on Sept. 22. On the plane yesterday, however, Mr. Ormandy was notified that only five concerts are now scheduled.

Ever since President Nixon's visit to China, Mr. Ormandy's dream was to bring his orchestra here. He and Mr. Bond got to work on it. Mr. Bond worked though Henry Kissinger, an acquaintance, while Mr. Ormandy was in contact with the Chinese Legation in Ottowa. Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., the Senate minority leader, also interested himself in the negotiations.

U.S. Backed Tour

For six months there was no answer. Suddenly, about five months ago, an invitation was tendered. The State Department contributed $100,000 toward the cost of the trip. The rest, another $100,000, was raised by the orchestra management.

There was much discussion about the programs. Mr. Ormandy got in touch with Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Abbado, and learned that the Chinese were not hospitable to Russian music. It was also suggested to Mr. Ormandy that music of great complexity be avoided. Mr. Ormandy sent a series of programs to the State Department to be submitted to China. There was no answer until several weeks ago. Mr. Ormandy learned that Strauss's "Don Juan" and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" would not be acceptable to Chinese audiences. Mr. Ormandy shrugged his shoulders and began rehearsing Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture and Dvorak's "New World" symphony.

The programs will concentrate on great works of the repertory. American music, of course, will be played; two pieces on the schedule are the Third Symphony by Roy Harris and the "New England Triptych" by William Schuman.

A selection of Chinese music provided a problem. Very few scores have been approved since the Cultural Revolution of 1966-69. The State Department forwarded to Mr. Ormandy the full score of the "Yellow River" concerto, composed by a committee of the Central Philharmonic Society. Mr. Ormandy had the parts copied, at a cost of $1,500, and tried it out last month at the Saratoga Music Festival. In Peking, a Chinese pianist will be the soloist.

Eugene Ormandy, who arrived in Peking with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

THEATER

Variations on Claudelian Themes of the 1920s

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Paul Claudel was a multiple personality. There was Claudel the diplomat, who served as France's ambassador to the United States in Coolidge's time and, as a lover of fine wines, experienced the restrictions of Prohibition. There was Claudel the poet, Claudel the dramatist, Claudel the defender of the faith against modern skepticism, and Claudel the fascinating chronicler of the Orient.

Distrustful of theater audiences, he withheld his plays from the stage for many years and it was only under the urging, first, of Lugné-Poe, and, afterward, of Jean-Louis Barrault that he permitted them to be staged. As he was ahead of his time, this may have been a wise strategy. Rostand was the favored poet-playwright of La Belle Epoque and with Rostand he had nothing in common. Claudel's drama had a lengthy wait in the wings. His first play, "Tête d'Or," written in 1889, was his last to see the footlights, 60 years after he completed it and several years after his death.

Now, Silvia Monfort ambitiously has edited Claudel's "Conversation dans le Loir-et-Cher" for a performance by four players—with accompanying guitar solos composed by Henri Sauguet—at her theater, Carré Thorigny. Her version oscillates between a phantom of a play and a platform recitation. It contains no dramatic conflict and its dramatis personae, instruments for variations on Claudelian themes, move like the figures of a summer afternoon dream.

Two boys on the banks of the lazy Loire happen on a manuscript, illustrated with photographs of motorists, three men and a woman, whose 1926 auto has run out of gasoline. The stranded foursome, taking shelter in the shade of a cherry tree, air their views on architecture, family life, contemporary mores and the modern intellectual; all this in a nutritious language often having the healthy tang of country bread. Each speaker bears a characterizing name: Civilis, the aesthetic; Furius, the cynic; Acer, the idealist; and Florence, the artist.

Ideas Like Spirits

The evening is a discussion session placed in an atmospheric setting in which ideas float and flirt like spirits in the Elysian Fields. Guy Lauxin's direction and Jacques Noel's decor of an old mill by the riverside and his costuming of the idling motorists of the twenties subtly evoke the distant scene. The players—Silvia Monfort, Gabriel Jabbour, Philippe Brigaud and Patrick Lancelot—convey the Claudel text with proper clarity and diction, bringing to the theater yet another phase of the work of the versatile author.

* * *

"L'Honneur des Cipolino" (at the Théâtre Fontaine) received the Grand Prix at a competition in dramatic art held at the Enghien Casino in 1969.

Here we have a mixture of situations, gags and caricatures made familiar by earlier farces, some prize-winning, some not. Its setting is a town in the Sicilian hills, with a Parisian boulevard company impersonating the hot-blooded natives. A sour old maid must be married off or sent to a convent so that her pregnant younger sister may become the bride of her anxious beau. The characters include a crusty old grandpa, ever ready with his rifle, a moaning widowed mother in black veils, a fat policeman, a local rogue who has made good as a pimp in America and returns in search of fresh prey, a bumbling padre and a scarred war hero who shows up in his frogman uniform to get an extra laugh.

There is the joke about the man who had 17 children because each time he hopped into bed with his deaf wife and said, "Do we sleep or what," she replied, "What?" There is the deflowering of the ugly virgin, a shotgun marriage and a long-delayed happy ending.

We have seen it before and we shall see it again, for this formula has pleased vast audiences. Harry Max, a seasoned comedian, is the regulation patriarch touchy about family honor, Mireille Delcroix is the pretty daughter who has been seduced before the curtain goes up and Anne Marbeau is her bad-tempered sister.

* * *

In the café-théâtre Le Fanal (85-87 Rue Saint-Honoré) Pulia Janska and Shigeaki Takabashi recite the soundtrack of the film "Hiroshima Mon Amour." The dialogue was written by Marguerite Duras for Resnais's scenario, which concerned the romance of a hysterical French actress on movie location in Japan and a strong and rather silent Japanese. Stripped of its photography, this tale is rather threadbare and monotonous. It would be enlivened considerably by flashing on a screen some excerpts from the motion picture.

* * *

Two theater events of the Parisian Autumn Festival have been announced. On Nov. 12 the Théâtre Laboratoire of Wroclaw, Poland, will stage Jerzy Grotowski's production "Apocalypsis Cum Figuris," at the Sainte-Chapelle, an engagement that runs through Nov. 18. This is the first time a theatrical performance will take place in the church built to commemorate Louis IX's return from the Crusades. On Nov. 21, it will be followed by Sophocles's "Elektra" (in ancient Greek) under André Serban's direction (through Dec. 23).

Keystone.

Paul Claudel
..."Conversation..."

On the Arts Agenda

The second Paris Autumn Festival gets under way this week and runs into December with a total of 538 events planned in 14 different locations in the city. Maurice Béjart figures heavily in the opening programs, with 14 performances of his production of Verdi's "La Traviata"—the sensation of last season at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels—being given at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées from Sept. 13 to 30 by the Brussels company, and with two works by the Ballet of the 20th Century—"Stimmung" to Stockhausen's score, and a Boulez bill of "Le Marteau sans Maître" and "Mallarmé III" (a premiere)—at the Théâtre de la Ville from Sept. 17 to 23. At the Musée Galliéra, the festival and the Galerie Ileana Sonnabend are collaborating on an exhibition, "Aspects de l'Art Actuel" (Sept. 14-Oct. 27), which will be the frame for several live spectacles beginning with the experimental music of Phil Glass and his group (Sept. 14-20), a dance program by Joan Jonas (Sept. 21-23) and the Italian artist Giulio Paolini (Sept. 24-27). Other art shows opening in September include "Futurism" (Sept. 19) at the Musée National d'Art Moderne, "Cubism" (Sept. 25) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris—where the Biennale de Paris is running until Oct. 21, including a busy program of jazz concerts and other events. A Jean Dubuffet retrospective will be at the Grand Palais from Sept. 28 to Dec. 20, and at the Théâtre Recamier, Richard Foreman and the Ontological-Hysteric Theater will be in charge from Sept. 20 to Oct. 17.

* * *

The Lyons Opera season opens Oct. 9 with a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," staged by Louis Erlo and conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer, with Roger Soyer in the title part and Gabriel Bacquier singing Leporello for the first time. There will be eight performances through Oct. 21. Other plans for the season include a double-bill of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" with Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" (November-December). Verdi's "Don Carlo" (February) and the first performances of Georges Apergis's "Jacques le Fataliste" (March). The two major productions by the ballet, under Vittorio Biagi, will be his choreographies to Mahler's "Song of the Earth" (October-November) and Bach's "St. John Passion." (May).

* * *

Bernd Weikl will sing the title part in a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Hamburg State Opera, in a staging by Götz Friedrich, conducted by Horst Stein and designed by Toni Businger. Also in the cast are Gwyneth Jones as Donna Anna, Judith Beckmann, Lynne Cantlon and Arlene Saunders sharing the role of Donna Elvira, and Harald Ek, Werner Hollweg and Wieslaw Ochman scheduled for Don Otavio. The first performance will be Sept. 29.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—Stan Kenton and his band at the Odeon Hammersmith Sept. 15 at 8 p.m. Songbird Diana Ross in three concerts at the Royal Albert Hall on Sept. 17, 18 and 19 at 7:30 p.m. Frank Zappa at the Empire Pool Sept. 14 at 7:30 p.m. Cliff Richard at the Royal Festival Hall Sept. 17 at 8 p.m. and the Stan Getz quartet at Ronnie Scott's every night with Mose Allison.

MANCHESTER.—Singer and pianist Alice Darr held over for another week at the New Orleans club.

ROVANIEMI, Finland.—The Delta Rhythm Boys at the Hotel Polar from Sept. 16 to 20.

COPENHAGEN.—Ted Curson and the Ole Matthiessens trio at the Montmartre Jazzhus on Sept. 14 at 9 p.m.

AMSTERDAM.—The Strawbs and the Esperanto at the Concertgebouw Sept. 16 at 8:15 p.m.

PARIS.—The Olympia Music Hall offering busy week with Robert Charlebois opening on Sept. 14 for two weeks and individual concerts by Mercedes Sosa on Sept. 16 at 5:30 p.m. and by Lou Reed on Sept. 17 at 9:30 p.m. The group "Chicago" at the Palais des Sports Sept. 16 at 9 p.m. The Kenny Clarke trio at the Bilboquet; Memphis Slim at the Trois Mailletz and Aaron Bridgers and Patrice Galas at the Living Room.

This week's top singles record: in the United States, "Delta Dawn" by Helen Reddy; and in England, "Dancin' on a Saturday Night" by Barry Blue.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

American Pianist Wins Swiss Award

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (AP).—Richard Goode, a 32-year-old American, last night won the Clara Haskill piano competition of the Montreux International Music Festival.

Mr. Goode, a student of Rudolf Serkin, was awarded the prize after a rendition of Mozart's Concerto in D Minor at the Vevey Theater with the chamber orchestra of the Vienna Symphony.

The other finalists included Mitsuko Uchida of Japan, Penelope Blackie of Britain and Brigitte Meyer of Switzerland. The Clara Haskill prize includes a $3,800 cash award.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (IHT).—This is how The New York critics rate new plays:

"Nightwalk," a collective work created by the Open Theater, offers variations on the theme of sleep, says Mel Gussow. With the company's other works, "Terminal" (dealing with death) and "The Mutation Show" (dealing with rebirth), "Nightwalk" is running until mid-October at the Theater at St. Clement's. The plays, which "all investigate with insight and precision the rituals and reflexes of civilization," are "necessary viewing for anyone interested in experimental theater" says Gussow. "Particularly in 'Nightwalk,' the Open Theater—directed by Joseph Chaikin—is acting as social satirist. 'Nightwalk' is one of the company's most abstract pieces. It is at times a difficult work to comprehend, but it is also—because of the comic nature of the ensemble—enormously enjoyable... The guides for this nightwalk are two creatures (Tina Shepard and Paul Zimet), not human, but linked in a human-like pair bond. Together they are innocent voyagers through our unconscious. Actually they mostly walk in place, while visions parade before them, usually on metal carts, wheeled in and out of their existence and of our focus." The visions are sometimes tender, sometimes farcical, says Gussow.

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Trade Deficit Worsens in U.K. in August

Officials Cite Big Rise In Imports and Prices

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's overseas trade position deteriorated sharply but not unexpectedly in August, figures released today by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) show.

The country posted a seasonally-adjusted merchandise trade deficit of £196 million last month, widened from a revised £158-million gap in July.

Britain's expanding economy produced a record £1.012 billion in exports, up about 3.1 percent from £982 million in July. But imports rose nearly twice as fast, gaining 6 percent to a new high of £1.208 billion from £1.14 billion.

The merchandise deficit was partly offset by an estimated surplus of £65 million on invisible trade, leaving the current account with a deficit of £131 million, compared with £101 million in July.

The August visible deficit represents an annual rate of £2.35 billion, and the current-account gap works out to an annual rate of £1.57 billion.

But Pound Stronger

Despite the large deficit, sterling rose to $2.4080-90 around mid-afternoon from $2.4005-20 just prior to the announcement of the trade figures and $2.4065-75 late yesterday. Foreign exchange dealers said that a deficit as large as £200 million had been discounted in advance.

Officials traced the trade deterioration to two causes: Import prices are rising faster than export prices, and domestic economic expansion is fueling heavy demand for imports.

The DTI noted that import prices in the three-month period ended July 31 were up more than 8 percent from those of the preceding three-month period, while export prices were up less than 4 percent. As a result, the terms of trade index dropped 5 percent between the two three-month periods.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Peter Walker, said in a statement issued from Japan, where he is attending trade talks, that a major reason for the widening trade deficit has been a massive increase in imports of "fuel, industrial materials and machinery—imports needed for Britain's fast rate of expansion."

Goal Is Growth

The government has set a goal of about 5 percent economic growth in the current year, compared with growth of 2.4 percent in 1972 and 1 percent in 1971. As growth has accelerated, the trade position has declined.

In 1971, Britain had a visible trade surplus of £285 million, which gave way in 1972 to a deficit of £685 million. In the first eight months of 1973, the trade deficit has totaled £1.113 billion.

Nevertheless, the government has steadily reaffirmed its aim of stimulating steady economic expansion, a goal that has eluded the country since the end of World War II.

In order to protect the pound during the current period of heavy trade deficits associated with fast growth, the government has pushed interest rates to record high levels and has encouraged public sector bodies to borrow foreign currencies.

Partly as a result of capital inflows stimulated by these moves, Britain had an overall balance-of-payments surplus of £377 million in the second quarter.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Sept. 13, 1973.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (§ per £)	2.4012	2.4086	—7.40
Belg. fr. (A)	37.685	37.73	
Belg. fr. (B)	37.325	37.3	+20.02
Deutsche mark	2.4333	2.441	+37.74
Dane krone	5.735	5.7375	+21.53
Escudo	23.2	23.23	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.3838	4.3813	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.2875	4.295	+19.04
Guilder	2.6865	2.6865	+21.85
Israeli pound	4.30	4.20	
Lira (A)	600.0	598.5	
Lira (B)	585.75	585.63	+2.40
Peseta	58.74	58.75	
Schilling	17.975	18.035	+28.82
Sw. krona	4.23	4.2275	+13.49
Swiss franc	3.0185	3.021	+28.49
Yen	265.5	265.45	+ 15.99

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Occidental Profits Improving

Profits of Occidental Petroleum Corp. are continuing to improve, and the company has developed a new method of producing oil from underground shale. Armand Hammer, chairman, says preliminary figures indicate that net income for August was about $6.3 million versus a loss in the 1972 month. This brought net income for the first eight months of 1973 to $45.9 million, compared to a $6-million loss in the year-ago period. Occidental's new method for producing oil from underground shale without having to bring the shale to the surface, as conventional methods require, burns the shale in place underground. Even though the shale is only about half fired in the pilot project, the yields are reportedly more than 50 percent higher than from conventional methods. Officials say the new method will produce oil at prices competitive to those of conventional oil wells and with approximately the same capital investment as an offshore drilling program would require. Occidental also says it does not expect any writeoffs as a result of the recent takeover of 51 percent of its Libyan properties and expects to maintain the profitability of its Libyan operations. "The impact of the takeover is being passed on as a cost increase to our customers and will be recovered from the additional revenues applicable to the sales price increases," the company says.

Pirelli Unions Agree to Restructuring

Unions have agreed to a restructuring plan of Industrie Pirelli, thus ending a year of tension, strikes, lay-offs and blockades of shipments. The agreement is subject to ratification by workers' assemblies. The plans provide for new capital spending of 128 billion lire (about $225 million) in five years to strengthen production lines and improve safety. The group expects to increase output of cables and tires. The spending would also provide for employment of additional workers, especially in southern Italy. The company has agreed to re-employ 1,300 laid-off workers by the end of 1974. Industrie Pirelli decided on the restructuring after it posted a severe loss in the past fiscal year. The original plan was strongly opposed by unions and led to labor strife.

BLMC Sees Higher Sales in Europe

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC), says his company plans to sell 285,000 cars and commercial vehicles in continental Europe this year, up from 232,000 units in 1972. Calling the European motor vehicle market "the most highly competitive in the world," he says that as BLMC production capability grows "we intend to see that we can cater for all" of the market's requirements. To this end, BLMC "is updating its model range at a speed that has scarcely ever been equalled," he adds, stressing that "in 1974, you will see even more developments in our (model) range to make it one of the most attractive in the world."

Crown Zellerbach Eyes Dividend Hike

With earnings this year continuing to run 150 percent ahead of 1972, Crown Zellerbach management will propose a dividend increase to directors in November. C.R. Dahl, president, says that "it is my intention to recommend that we restore the cut made in 1970 so that we are back to 40 cents a quarter." The company has paid 30 cents quarterly since 1970. For the full year he foresees record profit in a range between $3.75 and $4.25 a share, "probably toward the lower end of that range." For 1972, the firm posted operating profit of $44.12 million, or $1.83 a share, before a special charge of $9.11 million. There will be no special charges in 1973, Mr. Dahl says. The company's 50 percent interest in Van Delden Papier of Amsterdam, Europe's biggest pulp buyer and a major paper producer, has become profitable, he notes. "It has turned around and although there are opportunities for further improvement, the profit contribution is now significant."

As Attention Turns to IMF Parley

Full Accord Seen at Tokyo Trade Talks

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—With agreement assured on the start of a new round of international trade negotiations, the principal delegates to the Tokyo ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) began today to look ahead to Nairobi.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Committee of 20 finance ministers is hoping to agree on an outline of world monetary reform at the IMF's annual meeting in the Kenyan capital on Sept. 24.

A revised monetary system and a significant improvement in trade conditions are expected to be the twin pillars of a new global economic order to provide a base for stable and equitable economic growth in both industrialized and developing nations.

The vast majority of nations agree that progress in monetary reform and trade liberalization are interdependent.

Both U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing were questioned today at separate press conferences as to whether the agreement here on trade improved the prospects for concord on monetary matters in Nairobi.

Good Prospects

Mr. Shultz said that while there is no direct connection between Tokyo and Nairobi, what has been achieved this week shows that a political will exists to solve worldwide economic problems.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, although noting that "the dream of substantial progress at Nairobi is an illusion," said that if the spirit displayed at Tokyo continues, it could lead to successful conclusion of forthcoming negotiations.

Harald B. Malmgren, the Nixon administration's deputy special trade negotiator, said the world's leading finance ministers are privately "quite satisfied with the pace of monetary reform, given the complexity of the issues." Public statements to the contrary are usually made for domestic consumption, he said.

Mr. Malmgren said that while the emergence of an unfavorable climate in either monetary or trade negotiations would have an adverse influence on progress in the other field, such a situation is not really going to develop.

Yesterday Mr. Giscard d'Estaing forecast agreement on a restructured monetary system in 1974 and agreement on revised trade rules by early 1976.

At the GATT conference site here, the way appeared to be completely clear today for the adoption tomorrow of the Tokyo Declaration that will formally open a new round of international trade negotiations.

Mr. Malmgren said the trade negotiating committee provided for in the declaration is expected to hold its first meeting in Geneva on Oct. 24. This committee, which will be broken down into various working groups, will undertake the actual bargaining on trade matters.

All nations that accept the Tokyo Declaration may send representatives to Geneva to become members of the negotiating committee, which is expected to continue in session without interruption until its task is finished.

Mr. Malmgren said the Tokyo conference appeared to be a remarkable meeting in that a true consensus is emerging among a very large number of trading countries.

He noted that action behind the scenes has been neither frantic nor difficult. Another U.S. source said that most of the corridor talk has centered on how to obtain the compensatory concessions the United States and other nations believe they deserve from the EEC as a result of its recent enlargement.

The U.S. source noted that when Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC, the lower tariffs applied to their imports of manufactured products did not fully offset the higher duties charged on farm goods imports.

Mr. Shultz hinted yesterday that failure on the part of the EEC to grant compensatory concessions could have an unfavorable influence on the progress of the Nixon administration's trade bill.

GM to Boost Prices by 2.5%, Placing Brunt on Small Cars

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—General Motors said last night it plans to increase base prices on its 1974-model cars and trucks by an average of $97, or 2.5 percent, piling heavy increases onto its hottest-selling small cars, as did Ford several days ago, and sparing the less-popular, larger models.

The GM average boost is smaller than Ford's $136 average increase and could force Ford to roll back some of its planned increase to remain competitive with certain GM models.

The increases come at a time when small cars are in heavy demand in the United States with consumers worried about gasoline shortages and economic conditions. The hikes should benefit foreign auto makers who are currently at a price disadvantage here as a result of currency revaluations.

GM also wrapped into its new base prices a number of increases for certain pieces of equipment that used to be extra-cost options but are now standard. As a result, like Ford, GM's total base price increase of $97 on its new models is substantially bigger than the $73-a-car increase authorized for GM last week by the Cost of Living Council to cover just the costs of added safety and pollution control equipment required by the government.

At the time, it appeared the council had sharply limited Detroit's plans for price increases this fall, as the allowances it gave Detroit for the pollution equipment were from 10 to 30 percent less than had been sought.

But when Ford announced its new price list, the council acknowledged it had also quietly authorized price changes for the standardization of previously optional equipment.

Seen Spreading

Because GM is the acknowledged industry price leader, its announcement of a $97 average increase means U.S. auto makers may be well on the way to obtaining a sizable boost in 1974-model car prices—perhaps the $150 or so a car some sources have indicated auto makers would like. The four major U.S. car makers have already indicated they expect to seek government approval of a second round of increases later for higher labor and material costs.

GM said the $73 portion of its increase, equal to 1.5 percent, is a direct dollar-for-dollar pass-through of costs without any profit markup for GM or its dealers, as the Cost of Living Council required.

In applying the $73 portion of its latest price increase, GM, like Ford, elected to put the burden of its added costs onto buyers of popular smaller cars. GM said its subcompact Vega model and its four compact cars were increased $150 each, intermediate model prices were boosted between $35 and $100, while regular-sized cars—those having the most sales difficulties currently—had their prices raised only $25. Cadillac luxury car prices jumped $100 and truck prices rose an average of $81 a vehicle, GM said.

Ironically, this concentration of price increases on smaller cars means that, in effect, economy-minded buyers will be underwriting a portion of big-car costs. Auto men in the past have indicated that at least as far as energy-absorbing bumpers are concerned, the costs of meeting government standards are higher on big, heavy cars than on smaller ones.

Chrysler Follows Suit

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Chrysler said today it is increasing prices on its 1974 models by an average of $87, or 2 percent.

Although the company did not have a complete pricing list available, representative prices on various models indicate that Chrysler is following the lead of Ford and GM by loading the major part of the increase in its lower-priced, small cars.

Living Costs Gain 1.3% in Canada, A 22-Year High

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Canada recorded its largest monthly rise in living costs in more than 23 years in August, a leap of 1.3 percent that was certain to bring criticism of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's proposals to combat inflation.

The August increase was led by a 3.2 percent boost in food costs, the largest in that category in 13 months.

Statistics Canada, which reported the figures today, said the overall 1.3 percent hike in living costs was the steepest since February 1951, during the Korean war.

The latest increase pushed living costs up 8.3 percent above a year earlier, also the steepest annual rise since 1951.

The rise pushed the consumer index up to 153.0 from 151.0 in July, meaning that typical living costs priced at $151 a week in July cost $2 more in August and $11.30 more than a year earlier.

Market Rally Fails, Prices Finish Mixed

Possible Tax Increase Cited as Depressant

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Prices drifted aimlessly on the New York Stock Exchange after an early rally carried the Dow Jones industrial average 2 points higher.

The average moved through a narrow range and finally ended at 880.57 for a loss of 0.75.

Advancing and declining issues changed leads throughout the session and were almost in balance at the close.

Volume totaled 11.67 million shares compared with 12.04 million yesterday.

Brokers noted some buying in recently depressed issues with low price-to-earnings ratios. However, they said the market was weighed down by rising interest rates, forecasts of further rises, Federal Reserve Board determination to pursue a tight monetary policy, and indications that President Nixon favors raising taxes.

Chief presidential economic adviser Melvin Laird said today that the President is considering a plan to raise taxes on corporations and individuals by 10 percent and refund the higher tax payments four or five years later.

Fairchild Camera and Chase Manhattan were outstanding performers on the most active list. The former climbed 4 to 64 3/8, while Chase Manhattan picked up 4 1/4 to 55. Analysts attributed the gain in Chase's stock to a favorable earnings report.

Also on the upbeat were Polaroid, ahead 3 1/4 to 111 7/8, Xerox 3 to 148 3/4, IBM 1 3/4 to 292 1/4, Walt Disney 1 3/4 to 81, Corning Glass 1 1/2 to 110 3/4, and Upjohn 2 3/4 to 85 1/4.

Automotive stocks were fractionally mixed despite higher early September car sales and announcements of price increases on 1974 automobiles.

Prices were mixed in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.17 to 100.21, but declines outnumbered advances, 369 to 327. Turnover amounted to 1.89 million shares, compared with 1.93 million yesterday.

The NASDAQ index of over-the-counter industrial shares gained 0.49 to 100.97.

Foreign Investors Stir U.S. Anxiety

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Although the government wants to keep the country wide open for all types of foreign investors, pressures are increasing in Congress to restrict foreign participation in U.S. manufacturing enterprises, banks and other business ventures.

Several members of Congress are drafting legislation which would, for example, prevent foreign companies, whether government-owned or not, from obtaining more than 5 or 10 percent of the voting shares of domestic U.S. corporations.

Nixon administration officials say they are aware of—and view seriously—some of the congressional demands. U.S. business leaders also are becoming alarmed.

Problems Expected

"We really haven't focused on this problem yet," said a State Department official. "Certainly, we want foreigners to invest more in the United States, both in factories and other ventures and through purchases of U.S. company stocks.

"We need this for the nation's balance-of-payments situation. And U.S. investments clearly are becoming more attractive to investors abroad. But we're probably going to have problems with Congress on the foreign takeover issue," he added.

A number of bills have either been proposed or are being drafted to keep foreign companies from buying up U. S. corporations.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, R., Texas, has become alarmed over a bid by Canadian Development Corp., which is owned by the Canadian government, to acquire a controlling interest in Texas-Gulf, Inc., a major U. S. mining and metals producer with big mineral interests in Canada.

Sen. Bentsen's office says he will introduce legislation soon to bar any foreign government or government-controlled entity abroad from gaining control of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Volvo Gives Details of Proposal For $100-Million Plant in U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Volvo formally announced today that it plans to build an auto-assembly plant in the United States at a total cost of more than $100 million. The Swedish company thus becomes the first European car maker to set up a plant in the United States.

The plant will have annual capacity of 100,000 vehicles and is scheduled for start-up in the second half of 1976, the company announced here.

Volvo said the plant, to be located at Chesapeake, Va., will employ 3,000 workers when it goes into full production. All the cars manufactured at the plant will be for the U.S. market.

In New York, the president of Volvo of America, Bjorn Ahlstrom, said that about 25 percent of the capital investment would be raised in Sweden. The remainder would be obtained through loans raised in the United States.

Mr. Ahlstrom also announced that Volvo will seek foreign trade zone status for the factory, allowing it to import parts duty-free into the United States. This is because of high U.S. tariffs on car parts. The official declined to say whether the construction of the factory depends on the granting of foreign trade zone status.

Javits Seeks Export Curb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., introduced a bill today aimed at limiting the export of U.S. farm commodities.

He said the bill was prompted by the massive sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union in 1972.

"In that case, we didn't appreciate the scope of the Russian purchases, and while some exporters and farmers are reaping what are apparently windfall profits, it seems clear that the average American consumer is the one who is really footing the bill," Sen. Javits said.

His measure would direct the secretary of agriculture to make annual crop-yield estimates, and to determine how much should be set aside for domestic consumption and for an emergency reserve. The remainder would be available for export.

The secretary could establish quotas for each foreign country and would be able to set minimum bid levels "so that the international price of U.S. agricultural commodities would be independent of, and not an appreciable factor in, the free-market level of domestic prices."

Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., powerful chairman of the Agriculture Committee, called earlier this week for export licensing of cotton and other commodities.

U.S. Halts Scrap Licensing

In related news, the Commerce Department yesterday suspended immediately the licensing of ferrous scrap exports for orders of less than 500 tons.

The action, however, does not apply to export of stainless steel scrap, which will continue to be licensed.

The department noted that licenses in August for orders of less than 500 tons totaled 198,715 tons, up from 102,965 tons in the prior month and orders this month "substantially exceeded" the August rate.

The department said the increase "makes it quite clear that the outflow of ferrous scrap through small orders could impair the effectiveness of the entire licensing program."

U.S. Bank Lifts Its Prime Rate

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Wells Fargo Bank said today it will raise its prime rate to a record 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent, effective tomorrow.

"The prime rate has not moved since Aug. 27 and continues to be out of phase with other money market rates," executive vice-president James K. Dobey said in a statement.

An increase in the prime rate had been widely expected and other banks are likely to follow the lead of Wells Fargo.

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¾	60¾	AbbtLb 1.20	20	41	62¾	62½	62⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	10	26	44	43½	44	— ⅛
17½	12¾	AcmeCly .80	7	35	13	13	13	— ⅜
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	10	10	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		19	12⅛	2	12	
8½	5½	Ad Mills .20	8	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
34	11½	Addrsso .60	6	154	12⅝	12	12½	+ ½
18	7¼	Admiral	4	161	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Adv/mv .82e		30	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
77⅝	57½	AetnaLife C 2	10	138	74⅞	74½	74½	— ¼
60½	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		2	57½	57½	57½	— ¾
31⅛	11½	Ahman .10e	5	52	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ½
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	12	47	4	3⅞	4	
48½	37	AirProd .20	24	200	44⅝	44	44½	
18¼	10¾	Airco .80	9	64	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	AJ Industrls	6	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
31¼	22¼	Akzona 1.10	9	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
809	98¼	AlaP pf8.28		2250	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
32⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	21	29	28½	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	8⅝	AlbertoC .35	7	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10½	Albertsn .50	11	53	15	15	15	
34	222	AlcanAlu 1	16	244	32⅝	32⅛	32½	
10⅛	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42¾	29½	AlconLb .16	42	12	31⅝	31½	31¾	+ 1
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	36	25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
31⅞	22¼	AllsChl 2.92e	8	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
15⅛	6¾	AllLife .24	10	349	13⅞	13	13¼	+ ⅜
14½	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	11	18	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅝	AllgLud 1.20	6	12	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
44⅛	35½	AllgLud pf 3		6	37	37	37	— ⅛
24½	18	AllgPw 1.44	8	95	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
36⅞	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	11	724	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ¼
44⅞	27½	AlldMnl .48	19	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
22	14⅝	AlldPd .68	6	28	17¼	17	17	— ¼
39⅝	22⅛	AlldStr 1.40	6	18	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
63⅛	60	AlldStr pf 4		230	63	63	63	
5½	3	Allds Supmkt	10	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	8	AllisChl .21e	10	40	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	AlphaPl .40	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
72⅝	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	13	379	72	71⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅛	AmaSug 1.60	7	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
14¾	8⅞	AMBAC .50	7	23	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6½	4	Amord .15e	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	6	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ¼
46	35	Amrc pf2.40		1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
50½	29½	A Hess .30b	21	111	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ¼
112½	62	AmHes pf2.50		125	66	64½	65	
40	15½	AAirFlit .42	20	14	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		258	10	9⅞	9⅞	
11¼	6⅛	A Baker .20	17	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	33⅛	ABrnds 2.36	7	66	36⅞	35½	36	— ⅛
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	11	222	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ½
27⅞	9⅝	AmBkMk .20	9	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	27⅛	Am Cam .25	8	69	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
26	22½	A Can pf1.75		1	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅛	15⅝	ACentM 2.32	9	12	17	16⅝	16⅞	
26⅝	19½	A Chain 1.20	7	20	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
32⅛	20⅝	A Cyan 1.40	10	257	24⅞	24⅛	24½	
61⅞	35⅝	AmDistl .48	22	49	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	ADuV pf.84		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
30⅝	24⅛	A ElPw 1.80	9	292	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
3½	½	AmExp Ind		51	⅝	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
22½	16	AmF pf1.50		2540	21¼	21½	21¼	— ¼
28⅞	24⅝	AGeBd 2.14e		84	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.39e		29	19¼	18⅝	19½	+ ½
21⅛	13¼	A Gnlns .68	6	64	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅝
31⅞	24¼	A Home .60	8	22	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	A Hotel .60b	7	12	12½	12¼	12¼	
48⅞	40	A Home .64	36	278	42¼	41½	42⅛	+ ⅝
216	180	A Home pf 2		1	189	189	189	
52⅝	36½	AmHosp .28	40	354	43⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅝
12½	8⅝	AmInves .50	7	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37⅝	6⅝	A Medlcl .12	5	71	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12⅛	4	A Medicorp		40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
36½	29	A MtfCl 1.50	11	93	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
97	86	A Ctx pf5.25		16	91⅝	90¼	91⅝	+ 1½
9⅝	6⅝	Am Motors		5 262	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
47	30¼	ANatGs 2.40	8	72	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
48⅝	7⅝	AmSeat .36p	81	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅞	14¼	AmShip .68	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
22⅝	17¼	ASmitR 1.20	7	81	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
63⅝	19½	AmSland .50	8	73	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
43	34¼	A Std pf4.75		5	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
63½	10	AmSterll .28	14	116	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AT&T wt		866	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛
85	46⅝	AmT&T 2.80	10	667	47⅞	47⅛	47⅝	
62⅞	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		178	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅛
85½	48⅛	ATT pfA3.64		206	50⅝	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	AWatWk .64	6	4	10	10	10	
16⅞	14½	AW prf 1.25		2100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .45	5	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
82	4⅝	AmesD .10f	4	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
18⅞	11¼	Ametek .70	8	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
57½	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	8	122	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
31¼	13⅝	Amfac .64	7	20	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
60	38	AMP .07h	43	153	47½	46¼	47	+ ⅝
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	11	243	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	5	5	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ¼
80	22¼	Amstar 1.70	7	10	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	5¼	Amstr pf4.40		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
44¾	35⅝	Amstrd 2.60	7	6	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅝
6	4½	Amtel .20	10	2	6	5⅝	6	
24⅝	17⅝	Anacon .50	8	137	23	22	22⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅛	AnchrH 1.08	6	16	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	14⅝	And Clay .80	5	4	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	13	17	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
15⅝	11⅛	AnsulCo .50t	8	13	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
18	12	Apache .36b	6	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
28½	12⅛	ApcoO .8pf	7	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Apeco .12p	14	222	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21½	7½	APL Corp	5	46	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
300⅝	93	ApPw pf7.40		z100	92	91½	91½	— 2
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	11	27	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.32	24	61	119½	118	118½	— 1⅝
14⅛	5⅞	ArcaN .14	44	12	7½	6⅞	7½	
38	21¼	ArchDan .50	16	27	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ 1½
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	24	28	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ½
17⅝	10	Arlstar .72	6	12	10⅝	10	10	— ½
24⅞	18¼	ArizPS 1.16	7	57	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
22	9¼	ArbBrl .40	7	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4	Arlen RlfyD	9	24	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅞	5	Armada Cp		29	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	ArmcoS 1.20	6	101	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		212	29¼	29	29	
45	54	Armr pf4.75		z130	55⅝	55½	55½	— ¼
34¼	21⅝	ArmstCk .84	14	1	8	29½	27⅝	29½ + 1⅝
58	53	ArmC pf3.75		z10	53	53	53	
38	25½	Arm Ru 1.60	5	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
27⅛	13⅝	ArroCp .70b	7	4	14½	14½	14½	
27⅝	13½	ArvInd .52	11	8	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
85⅝	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		138	42¼	40¼	42	+ ½
		ASA Lt fn.50		3	37⅛	37	37	
33⅝	23¼	AshOil 1.20	8	90	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	16	13	34¼	34¼	34½	
33⅝	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	74	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Asd Transp		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52b	4	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	
23	14⅝	AtlcMl 2.06e	7	11	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
23½	19⅝	AtlCyEl 1.24	8	14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
92½	66½	Atl Richfl 2	21	251	89⅞	88½	89¼	— ⅝
55½	49½	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	52½	52½	52½	+ 1⅛
62½	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		35	60½	59¼	60⅛	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Atlas Corp	46	24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	6	29	7	6⅞	7	
94¼	37½	Autom Data	43	19	61¼	60	61½	+ 1
16	8	Avco Corp	3	110	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Avco Cp wt		61	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	34½	Avco pf2.20		7	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
48	34½	AveryPd .25	38	214	45¼	45½	45½	— ¼
52¼	17½	Avisinc .40	11	26	21⅝	21	21	— 1
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetinc .30	5	103	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ½
140	102½	AvonPd 1.40	47	232	108	106½	106½	— 1⅛
29	12½	AztecO 1.32f	58	128	19⅝	18	19⅛	+ 1½

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	21⅛	BabckW .80	11	215	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .15e		34	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
39	217	Baker In .16	25	51	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
36⅝	22¾	BakerOil .37	20	46	33	32⅞	33	
31⅛	24⅝	BalGE 1.96	9	224	27	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅝
47	36	Balt pf$4.50		210	58	58	58	+ ½
24⅝	22⅛	BanCal 1.34	9	43	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
34⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	46	253	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ½
18⅝	5¼	Bangr Pump		4	26	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝ — ¼
20	22	BangP pf 2		5	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
22⅛	14	Bang pf1.25		2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
42	31⅝	Bnk of NY 2	7	110	33¼	33¼	33¼	
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .88	12	3	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
68	49½	BankTr 3	9	63	58	57	58	+ ⅞
43⅝	26⅝	BarOil 1.44f		2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
39½	20¼	BardCR .14	33	37	26	25¼	25¼	— ¼
30⅛	22⅝	BarNM 2.59e	9	5	26	25⅞	26	
8⅝	6	Basicinc .40	7	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		20	25⅞	25	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	10	5	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
18½	15	Bate Mf pf 1		1	16	16	16	
36⅞	18	Bathind .30	5	40	19½	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	17⅛	Bauschl .42	23	623	34	31⅝	34	+ 2⅛
41⅝	41⅛	BaxtLa .15	60	64	32½	32	32½	+ ½
13¼	9⅝	BaykCls .50	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
61	32½	Bearings .60	14	18	50	49½	50	+ ½
30½	19½	BeatFd .63	16	113	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	21⅝	Beckmn .50	20	77	34⅝	33¼	34¼	+ 1⅝
46⅝	32⅝	BectDic .35	27	120	39½	38½	38½	— ½
25⅝	12½	BeechA .70b	6	56	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
17⅝	9	BelcoPt .25r	8	112	13⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
30½	18⅝	Belden 1.20	9	1	21	21	21	— ¼
15⅝	7⅝	BellInt .30b	13	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	22⅝	Bell How .84	9	38	30⅝	30	30½	+ ½
28	16⅛	BemisCo .80	7	5	19⅛	18⅞	19	
51½	21¼	Bendix 1.60	7	40	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ⅛
74¼	45½	Bendix pf 3		7	60	59	59	— ⅛
53	22½	BenfCo 1.25	8	47	31⅝	31½	31¾	+ ½
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		7	70	69½	70	+ ½
5⅞	2½	Benguet	9	59	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Benguet fn		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅝	9	Berkey Phto	8	48	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
31	24⅝	BethSt 1.40a	7	158	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ½
54	33½	BleThr .52b	17	56	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
125	94¼	BlackD 1.08	48	33	119½	117½	117¾	+ ½
13	6⅝	BlairJhn .48	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	14¼	BlissLau .16	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
17	5¼	BlockHR .32	11	44	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
38	13⅛	BlueBell .65a	6	63	17⅛	16⅝	16¼	
9⅝	3½	Bobbie Brks	7	11	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅞	Boeing .40	9	38	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ½
14⅝	8¼	Bolse Cas	6	184	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅞	Bond Ind		2	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	19⅞	Borden 1.20	9	57	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
36⅝	23	BrgWar 1.35	6	92	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
6	3	Bormans		20	18	3¼	3⅝	3⅝
39⅛	27⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	35	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
110	108	Bos E pf8.88		220	108½	108	108	
18⅝	10⅛	Bourns Inc	8	7	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ½
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50f	9	141	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅛	BrigsS 1.60	13	37	33½	33	33	
71⅝	53⅝	BrstMy 1.32	20	119	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	+ ⅞
46⅞	28½	BrlsM pf 2		23	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
14⅛	13	BritPet .37e	13	29	13½	13⅛	13½	
		BritPr fn.37e		31	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
43⅛	26⅝	BdwyHal .80	17	15	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅝
72⅝	48½	BdwyHl pf 2		4	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ¼
27⅝	13⅝	BrkwnGl .75	5	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
22⅝	17⅝	BktyUG 1.72h	9	15	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
13½	7	Brown Co	6	12	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	22	BrnGrp 1.60	7	5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
15	8½	BrwnShz .30	9	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅝
33	13	BrwnFer .12	17	15	15	14⅞	15	
27⅝	13⅝	Brunswk .24	11	121	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	7	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
35½	23⅛	BucyEr 1.20	14	79	34¼	33⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	BudaCo .40	4	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
67¼	43½	BudaCo pf 5		220	63½	63½	63½	
12¼	5¼	Budget Ind	64	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
31	23½	BldInv 3.05e	9	28	30½	30	30¼	
19	10½	BuDyOW .70	9	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8½	BunkRa .16e	5	33	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
34	16⅝	Bunk pfl.50		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	23½	Burl Ind1.40	10	143	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
49½	26⅝	BurlNor 1.50	9	115	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+1⅛
6⅛	7	BurlNr pf 55		22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	17⅝	Burndy .72	12	113	24	23⅝	24½	+ ½
344⅞	209⅛	Burrghs .92	42	95	218¼	213¼	217⅝	+ ⅝

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	22⅞	CabCF 2.24e	10	4	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
40¼	23⅝	Cabot Cp .92	8	17	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	3¼	Cadence Ind	3	9	4	3⅞	4	
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	4	37	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
7½	3½	Cal Finanl	4	21	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½	CallahM .34f	23	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	9	10	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
71⅝	35¼	CampR .50a	31	28	54	52⅝	53	— 1
35	27¼	Campb5 1.18	12	135	29¼	28⅝	29	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	22	4	4½	4½	4½	
19⅝	15⅝	CdnPac .74a	10	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
16⅝	12½	CanalR 1.10	11	2	14	14	14	— ½
42½	35	CapCit Corn	16	18	44	44	44	— ¼
31⅝	23⅝	CapHold .84	20	51	29⅞	29	29¼	— ½
24⅝	22	CapNit 2.57a	8	28	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
73½	41	Carbrn 1.60	9	88	43	47½	47½	— ¼
25	15½	Carlisle .68	6	1	17	17	17	— ¼
82	61½	CaroC&Oh 5		2250	62½	62¼	62½	+ 1
14⅝	8	CaroFrg .40	6	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
30⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.52	8	27	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
25¼	20	CarTec 1.30	6	65	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
30¼	18⅝	CarrCp .52	15	01	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
27¼	9⅛	CartWa .42a	10	164	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅝
12	10½	CascNGs .92	6	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	CastleC .4 b	7	34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.20	16	362	68¼	68	68	+ ½
6⅝	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	20	3⅛	3	3	
4¾	2⅛	CCI Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	14⅛	Ceco Cp 1	6	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	7	81	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅝
23⅝	9⅝	Celotex .20	10	139	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅝
28⅝	10	Centex .12e	15	x7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	20⅝	CenHud 1.60	7	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	CenIllL 1.50	10	14	21¼	21	21⅛	
19¼	14⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	10	35	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25	20⅝	CenLaE 1.16	12	10	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
18⅝	15¼	CePPw 1.36	8	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	19¼	CenSoW 1.08	12	62	21	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅝	24⅛	Cent Soya .71	11	162	34½	33½	34⅝	+ ⅝
25	20⅝	Cntl Tel .96	13	80	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	CerroCo .80	4	164	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Cert-teed .50	5	42	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
43¼	25	Crl-ted pf.90		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
34¼	16½	Cessna .80	8	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
23¼	11¼	Chadbrn Inc		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
23	14⅛	ChmpIn .92	7	346	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
74	65½	ChmPd pf5.50		1	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅝
24	18	Chml pf1.20		15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
18¼	12¼	ChemSp .52	16	381	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
30	13⅞	ChartrCo .30	9	10	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
35⅝	27⅝	Chartr NY 2	7	26	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
12	9⅛	ChasIn .72	4	40	10⅝	10	10

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Foreign Investment in U.S. Creating Anxiety

(Continued from Page 7)

10 percent or more of the stock of U.S. companies.

In the House, two Pennsylvania congressmen already have introduced legislation that would limit to 5 percent the amount of voting stock of U.S. companies that could be acquired in the future by any foreign investor.

Early Hearings Set

Rep. John Moss, D., Calif., who heads a House panel with broad jurisdiction over domestic and international commerce, has promised early hearings on various proposals—including a bill of his own that is being drafted—to limit direct foreign investment.

Rep. Moss says he is particularly disturbed by the idea that foreign business interests might be able to acquire dominant positions in U.S. defense industries or companies engaged in the energy sector.

Foreign private investments in the United States clearly are increasing, but they still are only a fraction of the huge U.S. corporate investments abroad.

According to the Commerce Department, private U.S. direct investments abroad were valued at more than $94 billion at the end of 1972 and increased last year by about $7.8 billion. Direct investments by foreign companies in the United States totaled only about $14.4 billion at the close of 1972—but increased last year by about $708 million.

Until recently, foreign investors have concentrated their U. S. investments in portfolio holdings—shares of U. S. companies. But after the two devaluations of the dollar, the U. S. market has become increasingly attractive for all sorts of foreign investments—purchase of stocks, the building of new plants to serve the huge U. S. market, or even a "take-over" of going U.S. enterprises through tender offers.

Because of the growing opposition in Congress to foreign investments (and the obvious desire of U.S. business leaders to keep channels open for a continuation of highly-profitable investments abroad), a group of U.S. business leaders will meet in Brussels in mid-October to discuss proposed international investment guidelines with business representatives from Japan and Western European countries.

Tender Offer Backed

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).—Signal Co. lost its bid yesterday to block the tender offer of CEMP Investments Ltd. for up to 1.5 million of its shares.

A federal judge denied Signal's request for a preliminary injunction prohibiting CEMP from buying the shares, saying Signal failed to show that "irreparable harm or injury will result to it or its shareholders" if the offer is not blocked.

The judge said he thought, based on the court record, that Signal would be unable to prove its allegations that CEMP violated federal securities laws in making its offer to Signal shareholders and filing documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

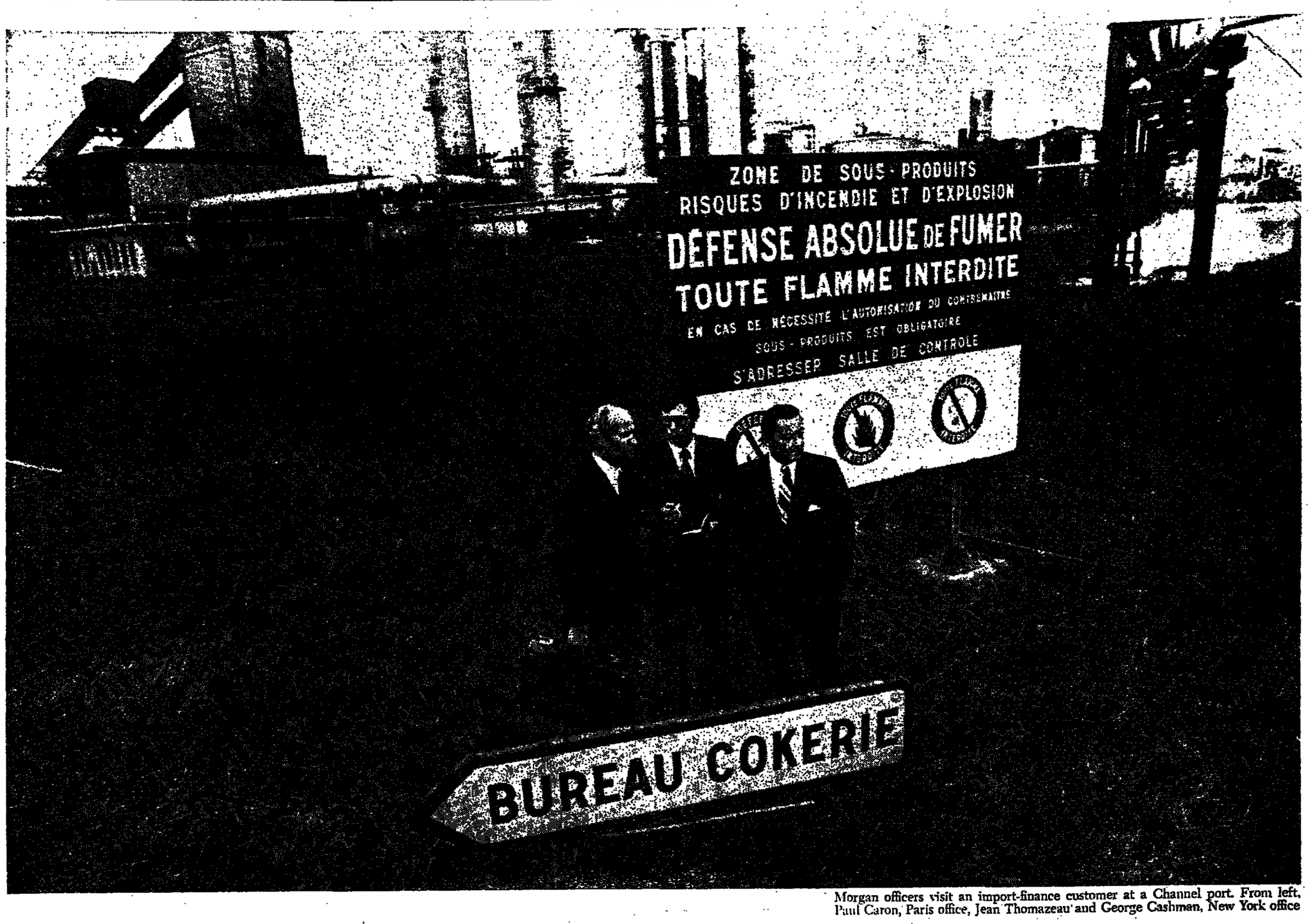
CEMP, a private Canadian investment company, said last month that it received more than 1.5 million Signal shares in response to its offer, at $23 a share.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
51¾	32	Sherw Wm 2	8	12	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	-¼
15¼	11½	SierraPc .86	8	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
22⅞	16⅞	Signal .60b	10	437	23½	22¾	23	+⅛
48¼	26	Signal pf2.20		22	48¾	47½	47½	-⅜
20¼	16⅝	Signal pf 1		15	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	39	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	-¼
5¼	2⅝	Simm Prac	11	2	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
28	15¼	Simmons .88	7	32	17	16½	16½	-½
62⅝	42¾	SimPat 2.2a	46	99	55¼	54⅝	55	+¼
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	65	49¼	48¾	49	-⅝
96	58¾	Singr pf3.50		6	63½	62¾	62¾	-3
25⅛	16½	SkaggCo .40	16	2	18½	18¼	18¼	
69¼	52	Skelly Oil 1	17	4	57½	57¼	57½	+¼
44	18¼	SkilCp .56a	8	7	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	+⅛
33½	13⅝	Skyline .24	18	122	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+¼
34½	12¾	SlaterW .40	14	6	25¾	25½	25½	-⅛
22½	14⅝	SmithAO .78		5	16	16	16	
23⅛	15	SmithInt .22	21	199	21⅝	20¾	21½	+⅝
51⅞	46⅞	SmithKline 2	14	114	48¾	48	48⅝	-⅜
23	15	SmithTr .40	8	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	-⅛
25⅝	17¾	Smucker .60	10	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	-⅛
21¼	12	SolaBas .36	8	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
6¾	4⅛	Sonesta		16	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅝
57¼	38¾	SonyCp .05e	38	223	44⅝	44	44⅝	-⅛
		Sony m.05e		4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
33	25½	SouLn 1.52e	4	6	29¼	28⅞	29	-½
10	6⅛	SOS Con .27	5	7	7	7	7	
25	16⅛	SCarEG 1.43	10	20	19¼	19	19¼	
24	14⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	8	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
20	9⅝	Southdown 1n	4	14	13⅞	13	13	-⅛
35¼	21½	Sodw pf1.86		3	24	24	24	+⅛
36¾	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	17	21	35⅝	35	35⅝	+½
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	8	213	22¼	22	22⅛	+⅛
20⅝	16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	398	18	17½	17¾	
49¼	32⅛	SouIGE 2.08	7	36	33⅛	32¼	32⅛	-1½
44⅝	42⅛	SoNRes 1.50	9	51	50	49¾	49¾	-1
45	36¾	SNET 2.28	8	30	38¾	37½	38¼	+⅛
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.14	8	126	29⅝	29	29⅛	-⅛
50¼	29¾	SouRy 1.32	8	105	33¼	32¼	33⅛	+¼
7⅛	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅝	24	SouUGa 1.50	7	26	27	26	26	-½
23¼	14⅛	Sou Nat .24b	17	73	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
11⅛	7⅝	SouPac .20	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21¾	19	SwFrI pf1.50		5	20½	20¼	20½	-½
17¼	10¼	SwerPap .20	11	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	-⅝
8⅝	5½	Sperton .20b	5	1	7	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
30½	15⅛	SparryHut 1	4	36	16	15⅞	15⅞	-⅜
51⅞	35⅛	SperryR .66	18	458	51⅛	50⅛	51	-⅛
19	11	Sprague El	12	483	19⅝	17⅝	19⅝ + 2	
15⅛	11¾	SpringM .60	6	7	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅛
30	23	SquareD 1a	27	35	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅝
11¼	9⅝	Squibb 1.36	34	179	11	10⅝	11	-⅛
29⅛	23¼	StanPw 1.40	8	5	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	-⅛
24⅞	22	StrPac Am		2	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
53¼	41¼	StBrand 1.72	14	24	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	-½
56¾	34	StBPaint .25	43	10	49⅝	47½	47⅝	
9⅝	4¼	C of Cal	5	401	47⅞	46⅝	47	-⅝
23⅛	20⅛	StdOil Cal 2.40	12	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
126¼	84½	StBSICh 2.70	28	78	122½	121⅝	122⅛	+⅝
9¾	6⅝	StPrem .04e	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
11⅝	9⅝	StPrudnt .66	10	20	10	9⅞	10	
20¼	13	Standee .40	6	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
44⅝	30	StanWks .96	12	8	35	35	35	
16¼	8⅝	Stanray .40	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	16⅛	Starret 1	9	9	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
28	20	StatNl 2.48a	8	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14	11⅞	Sta MS .56e		5	13⅛	13	13	-⅛
49⅝	40	StauCh 1.90	9	815	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	-⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Sterchi .48b	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
37¼	31⅛	SterDrug .60	27	175	33½	32⅝	33½	+⅝
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	6	11	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	-⅛
35⅝	26¼	StewWa 1.85	8	10	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
21⅝	14⅝	StokeVanC 1	6	7	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	4	38⅛	38	38⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .32	8	2	11½	11½	11½	
44	15⅞	StorerBr 1b	8	216	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
15⅝	7⅝	S rldRife .65	5	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
41¼	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		2	27	27	27	-⅛
17⅝	2¾	StuvSh .10p	6	138	3	2¾	2¾	-⅛
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	10	51	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
25½	14⅝	Sun Chm .40	7	19	18½	18½	18½	-¼
54⅝	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	3	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	-¼
48⅝	38½	Sun O pf2.25		37	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
34⅝	28⅛	Sunbeam .90	12	23	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
36⅝	15⅝	Sundstrd .80	14	204	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
50⅛	40¼	Sunds pf3.50		2	43	43¼	43	+⅝
16⅛	9⅞	Sunshine Mn	134	28	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅞	13⅝	SupValu .76	6	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
353	202	Supr Oil 1.40	62	57	207	201	204½	-½
14⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .20	10	12	6⅛	6	6	
19	13½	Sutro 1.62e	9	5	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅝	7½	Swank .68a	7	14	8	7⅝	8	
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	15	18	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Systron Don	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
		T						
58⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	12	6	31⅛	31	31⅛	+½
20	9½	Talcott .27p		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅝	5	Talley .80e	5	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
15⅝	10	Talley pfB 1		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	18⅝	TampaE .88	10	30	21	20⅝	20⅞	
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	12	72	21½	20⅝	21¼ +	⅝
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	38	10⅛	9⅞	10	
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	26	14	17⅝	17¼	17¼	-⅛
52⅞	25⅞	Tek rnx .20e	21	31	46⅛	45⅝	46	+⅛
19⅝	4⅝	Telecor .24e	6	18	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-½
20½	11⅝	Teledyn .59f	5	68	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
6⅛	2¾	Telex Cp		770	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
103⅝	19¾	Tenneco 1.36	8	119	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Tenneco wt A		18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
112¼	75¾	Tenne pf5.50		43	83	83	83	+⅛
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	8	39	29⅝	28¾	29⅛ +	⅛
43⅛	28¼	Texaco 1.72	7	806	29⅞	29⅛	29¼ —	⅛
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	12	308	43¼	42⅛	43¼ +	1⅛
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	7	48	25⅛	24⅞	25 +	⅛
39⅝	23	TxGs pf1.50		15	24½	24½	24½ —	1½
27⅛	17⅛	Texas pf .60	17	322	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛ +	⅛
27½	16⅝	Texasind 1b	7	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	
112½	83	TexInst .56	37	193	108⅝	107½	108¼ +	½
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	21	181	18⅛	18¼	18¼ —	½
24	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	14	8	21¾	21½	21½ —	⅜
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	14	70	29⅝	29	29 —	¼
31⅛	17¼	Textl Ind	4	113	19⅝	19½	19⅝	

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅝	16½	Textron 1	8	24	22	21⅝	21⅝ +	⅝
44½	28¼	Textr pf2.08		28	31¾	31½	31¾ +	⅝
34¼	19⅝	Textr pfH.40		6	22½	21½	22½ +	1⅛
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	6	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
101½	79½	ThmBet 1.28	30	20	98⅞	98½	98½ —	⅜
24¾	12¾	ThompJW 1	6	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞ +	⅛
12	6¾	ThriftyD .37	7	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28½	18½	Tl Corp 1.40	7	23	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝ +	⅛
39¼	23	Tidwa M .52	13	13	29⅞	29½	29½ —	⅜
63½	29½	Time In 1.90	9	15	37½	37¼	37½ +	½
25⅞	14½	TimeAir .32	11	70	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞ —	⅝
42⅝	31⅞	Timkn 1.60a	7	9	34	33⅞	34 +	⅛
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		6	7	6¾	7 +	⅝
24⅝	12	TodShp .20p	429	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞ —	⅛
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	9	7	27½	27¼	27⅜ —	⅜
23⅝	14⅝	TookaCp .40	10	10	19	19	19 —	½
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14f	12	43	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝ —	⅛
17⅛	7	TootRol .40b	10	3	9	9	9 +	⅛
69½	34⅝	TraneCo .96	12	32	45½	44¼	45⅛ +	⅞
43	26	TranUn 1.44	12	72	35½	34⅝	35¼ +	⅞
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	158	19⅛	18¼	18⅝ —	¼
29¼	19⅝	TWA pf 2		4	21	20⅝	21	
15¼	6⅝	TranWd Fin	4	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞ +	⅛
17⅝	10¼	Transm .52b	9	623	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
27¼	18⅛	TreInc 1.21e		10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝ —	⅛
15	8¼	Transcn .43	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	10	471	33½	32½	33 —	⅜
58¾	36¾	Travelr pf 2		9	41⅝	41½	41½ —	½
14⅞	4⅞	TryLdg .25e	14	62	11¾	11¾	11¾	
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.81e		27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ —	⅛
32	26½	Tri Sta 2.81e	9	15	29½	29	29½ —	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Triensin .80	8	3	14	13⅞	13⅞ +	⅛
91	12	TriangP .20	4	10	14	13¾	13¾ —	¼
23⅝	16	Trinityin .56	8	6	18⅞	18½	18⅝ +	⅝
57⅞	16	Tropicana	29	63	30½	29⅝	30⅝	
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	91	24¼	23½	23½ —	⅜
82¼	56½	TRW pf4.50		7	2260¼	59½	60½ +	1
49½	40½	TRW pfE4.40		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
13¾	11⅞	TucsonG .84	9	30	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
15¼	9¾	TwinCo .10e	8	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛
25¼	11⅝	TylerCp .20	5	2	7	1.59⅝	1.62⅝	-⅝
		U						
24¼	15⅝	UAL Inc	16	143	16⅞	16¼	16⅝ —	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	39	19	18½	18	
13⅛	10¼	UAL pf4.50	3	18	16	15½	16	
21⅝	11⅝	UMC Ind .64	16	21	12⅝	12½	12⅝ —	⅛
56⅞	35⅝	U Comp 1.40	16	173	54⅛	53¼	54⅛ +	1⅜
51⅝	33⅝	UnCarb 2.10	8	451	36⅝	35½	35⅝ —	½
41⅝	22	UnCam 1.32	6	5	24¼	24¼	24¼ +	⅛
19⅝	2⅝	Union Corp	12	127	7⅞	7⅝	7½ +	⅛
18⅝	15½	Un Elec 1.29	77	129	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛ +	⅛
106	93	UnElTel 8		3	99½	99½	99½	
62½	55½	UnElec pfA.50		2100	57	57	57 —	1
47	42¾	Un El pf3.50		230	44	44	44	
27⅞	4	Un Fruit 1	7	72	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
43⅝	32⅞	UnDcAl 1.40	9	59	36½	35⅞	36 —	½
54¼	46⅛	UnOil 2.40	11	77	48⅝	48¼	48¼ +	⅛
73⅝	57½	Unocal 2	12	9	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛ +	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	UnPac pf.87		7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
40	23	Unionam .84	9	13	24¼	24¼	24¼ —	⅝
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	200	11⅝	11	11⅛	
7⅝	1½	Unishops		260	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
46¼	25¾	Unit Air 1.80	6	49	28⅝	28	28¼	
5¼	2⅝	Unit Brands	7	19	7⅞	7¼	7¼ —	⅛
15½	12⅛	UBrd pfl.20	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ +	⅛	
10	7⅝	Unit Co 7p	5	27	8⅛	8	8	
15	6¾	Uni Fin Cal	4	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	16	22¾	22¼	22⅝ —	⅛
34⅛	28⅛	Uilium 2.24	8	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
9⅝	5	Unitind .34	5	5	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
6⅝	5	Unitin pf.42		6	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
32⅝	10⅝	Unitinn .10	9	13	11	10⅝	10⅝ —	¼
28⅝	14⅝	UnrBk 1.04	8	9	18	18	18	
23½	17½	UnMan 1.20	6	20	18⅝	18¼	18⅝ +	⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nucir	7	1	9½	9½	9½ +	⅛
2⅞	1½	UnitPk Min		17	2⅝	2½	2⅝ +	¼
27⅝	12½	UnRefng .32	6	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝ —	⅛
44⅝	36⅝	USFidG 2.40	8	97	37½	36½	37½ +	½
39¼	25	USFor 5.07g		3	27¼	27	27 —	½
24⅝	16¼	US Frgt 1.40	8	32	18½	17⅝	18⅛ +	⅛
22⅞	20⅛	USGypsu1.60	7	83	20⅞	20½	20⅞ +	⅛
25¼	7½	USHome .16	5	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅞	19⅝	US Ind .65	5	105	13	12⅝	12⅞ +	⅛
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	19	4	24	24	24 +	½
14⅛	12⅝	US Rlty 1.36	14	27	13⅝	13½	13½ —	⅛
23¼	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	27	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
35	26¾	USSteel 1.60	7	154	30½	30⅛	30⅛ —	¼
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	10	43	14½	14¼	14⅛ +	⅝
23⅝	16⅞	UnTel 1.04	12	73	19⅝	19	19⅛ —	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UniTel wt		21	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
36	22⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		10	25¼	25	25¼ +	½
13⅝	9⅝	Unitrode .04	14	234	12⅛	11½	11⅝ +	⅛
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.76	6	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛ —	⅛
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .12e	13	58	18¼	17⅞	18 +	½
104⅝	72¼	Upjohn .88	41	295	85⅝	82	83¼ +	2¼
16½	10	UrisBld .20p	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅛
34¼	21¾	USLIFE Cp	16	167	33½	32¾	33½ +	½
14⅛	10⅝	USLinc .61e		30	12	11¾	12	
23¾	15	USM stp .60	6	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
33¾	26¼	USM pf2.10		1	27½	27½	27½	
20	17⅝	USM pfI.50		2440	19	18¼	18¼ +	¾
37¼	39⅝	Utah In 1.40a	27	159	48⅛	47¼	47¼	
38½	34	UtahPL 2.32	8	86	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
29¼	23	UV Ind 1a	5	12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
24⅝	20¼	UV In pfI.26		2	22	21¾	21¾ +	¼
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian .05e	16	222	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ +	⅝
20¼	9½	VCA Cp .44	6	313	9½	9	9⅛ —	¼
34⅛	23½	Veader 1.40	7	9	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝ +	⅛
15	7⅝	VendCo .40	9	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼ +	⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	6	10	10½	9¾	9¾ —	½
15¾	14	VestSec .82e		21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	34	72	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
34¼	20	VF Corp .64	11	46	21¾	21¼	21½ +	⅛
20	7⅝	Viacom Int	14	81	8½	8	8½ +	½
18¾	9½	VictCmp .50	10	30	10	9⅞	9⅞ +	⅛
23⅝	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	176	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝ —	½
114½	106	VaEP pfB.84		z60	111	111	111 +	1
104⅝	96	VE 72 pfI.72		z100	98¼	98¼ +	¼	
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z20	64½	64½	64½	
67¼	60	VaEP pfA.80		z120	61¼	61¼ +	⅛	
19½	7⅛	Vornado .07t	4	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28½	22¾	VulMat 1.40	7	9	24⅞	24½	24¾ +	⅛
		W						
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	16	180	37⅞	37⅛	37¾ —	⅛
96¾	63¾	Wach pf2.20		1	81	81	81	
33⅛	21⅝	WacRI 2.50e	9	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞ +	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Walgreen 1	7	6	16⅛	16	16⅛ +	⅛
54¾	49⅞	WlkrA 1.40a	14	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛ —	⅝
25⅞	14¾	Wall Bus .45	12	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝ +	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	WallMur .40	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
34⅞	14¼	WalMar .05e	24	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ —	⅛
33½	12	Wang Labs	24	69	20¼	18⅞	20⅛ +	1½
12	4⅝	Ward Foods		8	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
20½	12	Warnaco .80	5	9	12	12	12 —	⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	19	11⅝	11⅝	11½ +	⅛
39⅛	18⅝	WrnCom .40	4	138	11⅞	11½	11½ —	½
7⅝	22	WrnCo pfI.25		14	23½	23½	23½ —	½
54⅞	42	WarnL 72a	26	422	43⅝	42¼	43⅝ +	1½
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	11	22	31½	30⅞	30⅞ —	⅞
27⅞	23⅝	WashGs 1.88	6	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
19¼	14⅝	WashSH .88	5	5	16¾	16½	16½ —	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	25	19⅞	19½	19¾ +	⅛
47⅝	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	14	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞ —	⅛
11¼	4⅝	WayGos .60	9	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	9	9	9	
11¼	7	Weatfrd .40	5	11	8¼	8	8¼ +	⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	55	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞ —	⅛
17⅝	9	WellMcL .54	4	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅞
21½	13⅝	WelgMkt .50	9	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ —	⅛
2⅝	1½	WellIn Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
29½	19¼	WellFgo .54	9	57	22⅝	21¾	22¼ —	½
25⅞	18½	WllFM 2.12a	9	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	5	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛ —	⅝
18½	10½	WescoF .23r	5	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞ —	⅜
63½	38¾	WestCTr .75	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ —	⅛
63½	38¾	WtPP pf4.50		z200



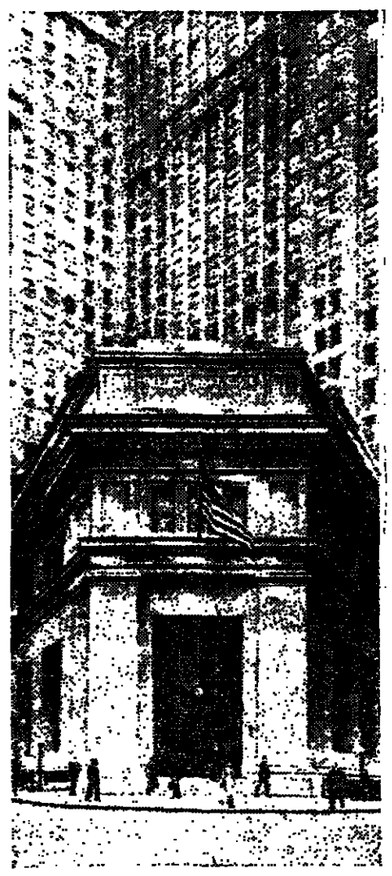
Morgan officers visit an import-finance customer at a Channel port. From left, Paul Caron, Paris office, Jean Thomazeau and George Cashman, New York office

When your U.S. imports call for innovative financing, consider Morgan Guaranty

Finding the most economical way to finance what your company imports from America means you must carefully analyze a complicated set of alternatives. Government agencies offer U.S. exporters a wide-ranging choice of trade-support programs; they can also benefit you, the importer. But it is important to ask yourself these questions: Which program would be best for my requirements? How can I make the most effective use of the plan? Is it possible to locate my financing before agreeing to a purchase price? Consider these facts.

Morgan Guaranty offices around the world have people on staff who know these programs. They in turn are in constant touch with a group of Morgan specialists in New York who concentrate on financing both U.S. exporters *and* their overseas buyers. Our experts work closely with Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIMBANK), Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA), Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO), and others.

Wherever you are located, Morgan can arrange attractive financing for your imports from the U.S., employing the most advantageous terms and interest rates available. Fixed-interest-rate financing used by U.S. exporters may also apply to you. It's our job to develop the best possible program to fit your special requirements.



By way of example, we recently helped a distributor buy American tractors, provided funds for a steel mill to purchase U.S.-made automation equipment, and arranged for a computer assembly plant to import specially-made components from the U.S.

Whatever your banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations, and many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas • Member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
MORGAN GUARANTY INTERNATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank

هكذا من الأصل

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12½	AAR Corp .9	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	—	⅛
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	AbrdMt .60a	5	2	10	10	10	
3¼	1¼	Aberden Pet .50	1	1	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	1⅛	Acme Harvl 162	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	3⅝	Action Ind .6	12	4½	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅝	2½	Adam Russ .7	5	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	AdmirIn .50 .6	7	17¾	17⅝	17¾		
17	7½	Adobe Corp 18	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼	
2⅝	1⅛	Aerotec Inc	2	1¾	1¾	1¾		
7⅛	3¼	AsorFlo .08r 7	7	5⅛	5	5	—	⅛
4⅛	2	Aeronca Inc		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Aerosol .10	8	2⅝	2½	2½—		⅛
8⅝	4	AffiCap .39i	4	4⅝	4½	4½—		⅛
10⅝	4¾	AffiHsp .20 9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—		⅛
16	4¾	AIC Pht .56r 6	1	5	5	5 +		⅛
12	7⅛	Airborn Frt .12	29	10	9¾	9¾—		⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16 29	11	22	21⅝	21⅝—		⅛
19½	12¾	AlaxMag .68 10	2	14½	14½	14½+		⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Alaska Airl	17	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+		⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05a 13	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—		⅛
17	7⅝	Allegity Airl 11	87	8⅛	8	8⅛		
51	30⅛	AllegA pfC 3		1	32	32	+	1⅞
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		15	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
83⅝	44	AllenTR .79r 6		32	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Allied Art 1	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2½+	⅛
26¼	12⅞	AllsThr 1.14 6	2	16	17⅝	17¾		
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind .20	3	2⅛	2½	2½+		⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp .4	12	5	4⅝	5	+	⅛
19⅝	9⅛	Altec Corp	27	15-16	13-16	15-16+		⅛
3¼	½	Altec Cp wt	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Altec Cp pf	4	3⅛	3	3⅛+		⅛
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	72	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
82	5	AHesaLL wt		32	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34	8	AmBlMt .50	5	2	8⅝	8¾	8¾+	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	AmBusP .20	18	3	17	17	17	
30⅝	24⅝	AmFtch 2.24e	9	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
5	2	AmFtch wt		2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16½	9	A Gas P .06e	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
80⅝	6½	Alsrsell .26e	7	31	8⅝	7¾	7¾—	⅛
9	6½	AMelzaA .33	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
24	5⅝	AmMt I .10e	7	4	9⅛	9	9	
39⅝	31⅛	A Petrl 1.10	11	7	33⅛	32	33⅛+	⅝
24⅝	6½	A Plan 2.25	9	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	A Pres .05e	8	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
21	9⅝	A RIT 1.13e	17	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		2	1½	1½	1½	
16⅛	4	Am Recreat	6	173	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6¾	ASafeE .68t	5	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	A Techl .08e	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
26⅝	7⅝	AmTrVis .50 7	13	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
62	14	AMICCp .04	11	13	17⅝	17⅝	17½+	⅝
2⅝	1½	Anglo C .10e	13	27	2	2	2	
24⅝	6⅝	Anthony Ind 4	10	26	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2	1	AO Indust		26	1⅛	1	1	
30½	20½	AquitCe .20 22	14	22½	22½	22½—		⅛
22⅝	12⅝	ArbCol .08a 13	8	18⅝	18½	18½—		⅛
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		3	11	11	11	—⅛
27½	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.20	8	24	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent .6	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp .8	17	13⅝	12½	13⅝+	1	
90⅝	5¼	Arrow Elect 5	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+		¼
19⅝	8	Arundel .89f 7	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝		
15⅝	8	Asamera O 29	83	12⅛	11⅝	12	+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	AskinSv .09f	5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	7⅝	Aspro .40b 7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	AssdFd .05p		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅝	5⅛	AsdMt 2.10e		16	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	9	225	4	4	- 4	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind 12		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	10⅛	AtlCMl 1.30e 12		69	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		8	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
33⅞	17½	Augatlnc .10	28	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
26⅝	11	Austral Oil 15		28	13⅝	13¼	13½—	⅛
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg 6		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	½
7½	3	Automat Rad 7		8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20 5		5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
67	41	AutSwit .64e 17		16	49½	48⅞	49½+	⅝
8	3½	AVC Corp 18		2	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14 8		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
40⅝	32½	Avondale 1a 8		1	34	34	34 +	½

B

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	6⅛	Badg M .52e	6	2	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14⅛	BanFd 1.45a		13	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCh Lt	12	42	26⅝	25⅝	26 +	⅛
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	18	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Barbra Lyn		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind 26		5	7½	7½	7½	
12⅛	5⅝	Barry R .42t 6		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Bartons Cdy 95		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1	Baruch Fosz		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3	BasInPet Cp 12		22	3½	3⅛	3½	
63⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .87e		x8	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Belscot .12f	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
38⅝	20⅝	BenSM 2.75e	8	10	24⅛	24	24⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅝	6	BergRit .36e		8	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅝
1	⅝	BergRit wt		7	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1-16
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns	34	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17	12½	Brg B pfI.15		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
8¼	4⅝	BernzOmat	9	9	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅝
6½	2½	Berven .08h	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	7	36	2⅛	2	2	
14⅞	5⅞	BevHill Inc	5	8	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅝
52¼	14	Bic Pen .27	19	27	20½	19⅞	20½	
29⅝	14⅝	BgBear 1.08	6	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
20½	14½	BlakMt .80a	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
31⅛	12⅝	BlmySm .72	9	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14½	5	Blo Dynam .16		36	14½	13	14½+	1⅝
10⅞	6½	Blssings .60	6	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14½	9⅞	BodIn Ap .20	5	92	12½	11	12 —	⅝
1⅛	4⅛	Bohwck Crp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Bolt Berank	7	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44⅝	19⅛	Bowmar Ins	12	361	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝+	1⅛
25⅝	7	Bowne .30	6	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
55	25⅝	BowVall .10	13	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
26⅝	7⅝	Brad Ragan	12	18	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	46	14	31⅛	31	31 —	⅛
8	3⅞	Brnchin .26	7	4	4	4	4	
17½	9½	BranMar wt		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16	8½	BrfAirA .50f		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21⅝	17⅛	BrascanL 1	4	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
80½	12⅝	BrownEn .44	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4	Brecco Corp		13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
31⅛	1⅝	BroDart Ind 8		13	7⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrookP .16a	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
4½	2	BrownCo wt		16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	12	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	
5⅝	5	BrwnF pf.40		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
34⅝	23	BTMls 2.71e	8	17	25½	25⅝	25½—	½
5⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	18	5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
15⅞	9½	Buell In .25	6	2	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
8½	4⅝	Bulldex .20	4	2	4½	4½	4½	
27⅝	15⅝	Bundy 1.08a	6	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅛	10	Burnsint .60	10	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	¼
10½	4½	Butler Avial	7	17	9	8½	9 +	⅝
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	26	64	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛

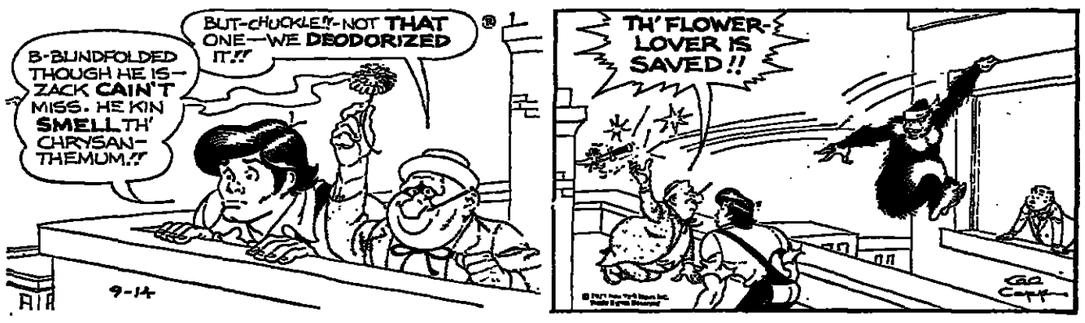
C

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3¼	Cablcom Gn		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	6¼	Caeles In A	8	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	Caldor .15b	7	82	10¼	9½	10 +	⅝
3⅛	5⅞	Calcomp	58	4	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Calvert Exp	17	67	3½	2⅞	3⅝+	⅝
3¼	5½	Camcoin .05		19	7⅝	7½	7½	
81⅛	5	1-16 CampChlb	13	15	6 15-16	6 11-16	6 15-16+	3-16
3⅛	8⅛	Camplin .30b	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	46	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1	5-16	Cdn Homsld	83	17	7 9-16	7 7-16	7 9-16+	1-16
4	11⅝	CdnIntPw 1		4	12	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	5⅞	CdnJvin .30t	31	642	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛+	1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .0a	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	64	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Canveri Ind		59	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	1¼	Canosa Ind	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	CapHlFd .12	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	9	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅝
11⅛	4⅞	Caressa .20	4	30	5	5	5	
0	7⅝	Carnain .38	23	27	81¼	80⅝	80⅝—	1
21½	62⅝	CaroPL pf 5		z110	65½	64½	64½+	½
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21⅛	1⅝	Castleton In	24	6	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
10½	10	Castwd Int	16	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	6½	Cavitron Cp	25	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅝	CeljaCraft		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅝	42½	CenM pf3.50		z240	42½	42½	42½—	⅛
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .09e		4	5	5	5	
5½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
17⅝	1	Cerhron Cp	20	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	10	288	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Chartr Med	14	5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅝	6	CHBFds .22t	5	42	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	7	20	5¼	5	5⅛+	¼
11⅛	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
11⅛	9	Child World	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	Chlor C .44e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	7	23	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	CICvF 1.59e		11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅝
6⅝	1½	CIMtgGr wt		9	2	2	2	
7⅝	2⅝	Cinema 5 Ld		4	3	3	3	
	7⅛	Cinerama		19	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	Circle K .26	12	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
17⅛	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	9	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Cit2Mtg1 wt		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	CK Petrolm	24	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
4⅝	3½	CL Finl	4	7	4½	4⅛	½	
9⅝	1⅝	Clark Cons	14	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	Clarkson Ind	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	3⅝	Clarostat	5	10	5⅝	5½	5⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2	Clary Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5¼	Clooky .15r	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	2½	CMI Corp	68	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	13	CMI Inv wt		9	14⅝	16	16 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Coachmn In	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	11	Coff Mat .56	15	3	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
9⅝	2	Cohen Hatld	6	29	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Colt Intl	6	191	4	3½	4 +	⅛
24	17⅝	Colg Nat .48	7	12	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
	14⅝	Coleman .44	10	81	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ColtTow .15e	4	8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Col Coml .20		2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18½	ColwellC .28	7	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅝
1⅝	7	ColwMtg wt		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
	15	Comb Com	16	3	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	½
7⅛	14⅝	Cmbugin Eq	21	31	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
2½	25	Comlnco 1	19	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
1	5-16	ComAlll .27	8	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅝
4	11⅝	CdnIntPw 1		4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅝	5⅞	CdnJvin .30t	31	642	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛+	1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .0a	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	64	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Canveri Ind		59	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	1¼	Canosa Ind	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	CapHlFd .12	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	9	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅝
11⅛	4⅞	Caressa .20	4	30	5	5	5	
0	7⅝	Carnain .38	23	27	81¼	80⅝	80⅝—	1
21½	62⅝	CaroPL pf 5		z110	65½	64½	64½+	½
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21⅛	1⅝	Castleton In	24	6	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
10½	10	Castwd Int	16	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	6½	Cavitron Cp	25	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅝	CeljaCraft		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅝	42½	CenM pf3.50		z240	42½	42½	42½—	⅛
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .09e		4	5	5	5	
5½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
1⅞	1	Cerhron Cp	20	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	10	288	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Chartr Med	14	5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅝	6	CHBFds .22t	5	42	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	7	20	5¼	5	5⅛+	¼
11⅛	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
11⅛	9	Child World	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	Chlor C .44e	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	7	23	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	CICvF 1.59e		11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅝
6⅝	1½	CIMtgGr wt		9	2	2	2	
7⅝	2⅝	Cinema 5 Ld		4	3	3	3	
	7⅛	Cinerama		19	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10	Circle K .26	12	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
17⅛	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	9	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Cit2Mtg1 wt		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	CK Petrolm	24	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
4⅝	3½	CL Finl	4	7	4½	4⅛	½	
9⅝	1⅝	Clark Cons	14	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	Clarkson Ind	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	3⅝	Clarostat	5	10	5⅝	5½	5⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2	Clary Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	5¼	Clooky .15r	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	2½	CMI Corp	68	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	13	CMI Inv wt		9	14⅝	16	16 —	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Coachmn In	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	11	Coff Mat .56	15	3	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
9⅝	2	Cohen Hatld	6	29	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Colt Intl	6	191	4	3½	4 +	⅛
24	17⅝	Colg Nat .48	7	12	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
	14⅝	Coleman .44	10	81	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ColtTow .15e	4	8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Col Coml .20		2	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
24⅝	18½	ColwellC .28	7	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅝
1⅝	7	ColwMtg wt		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
	15	Comb Com	16	3	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	½
7⅛	14⅝	Cmbugin Eq	21	31	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
2½	25	Comlnco 1	19	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
1	5-16	ComAlll .27	8	3	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅝
4	11⅝	CdnIntPw 1		4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅝	5⅞	CdnJvin .30t	31	642	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛+	1⅝
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .0a	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		1	5½	5½	5½	
8⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	64	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Canveri Ind		59	2	1⅞	2	
3⅝	1¼	Canosa Ind	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	CapHlFd .12	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	9	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅝
11⅛	4⅞	Caressa .20	4	30	5	5	5	
0	7⅝	Carnain .38	23	27	81¼	80⅝	80⅝—	1
21½	62⅝	CaroPL pf 5		z110	65½	64½	64½+	½
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21⅛	1⅝	Castleton In	24	6	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
10½	10	Castwd Int	16	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅛	6½	Cavitron Cp	25	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
4⅛	1⅝	CeljaCraft		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
75

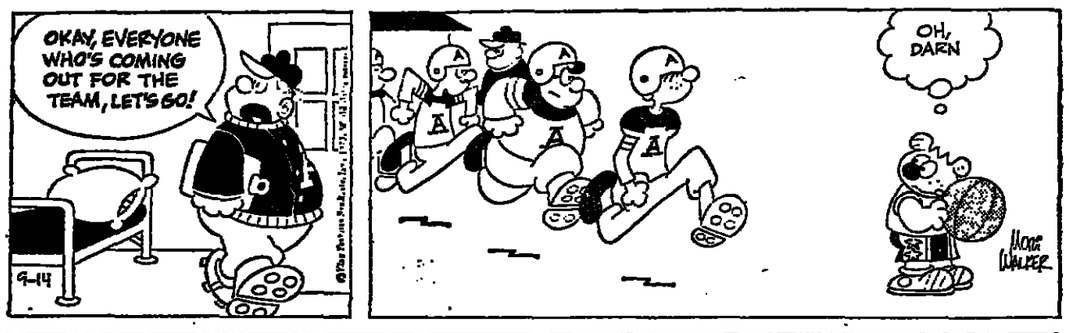
PEANUTS

B.C.

LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



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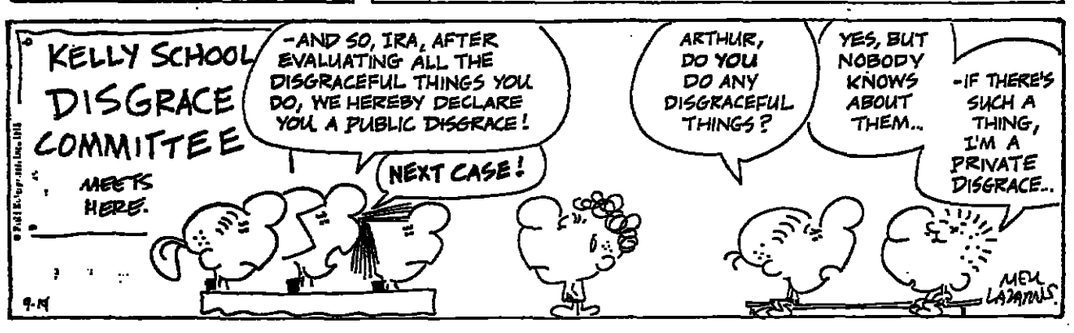
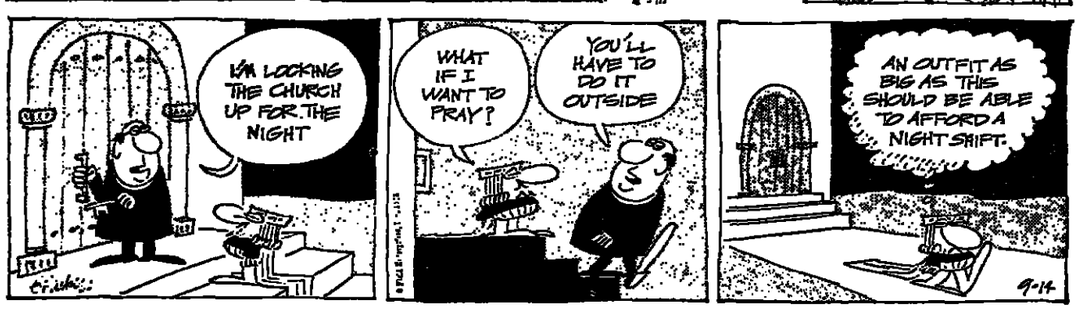


BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On rare occasions, a declarer can begin to think about an end-play when the dummy appears. On even rarer ones, a defender can begin to think about how to forestall one at the same early stage in the proceedings.

South was alert to the possibilities on the diagramed deal but West was not. West probably thought he was on secure ground in doubling four hearts, but as often happens the double gave the declarer a valuable clue to the distribution.

A popular misconception—"always lead the highest card in your partner's suit"—had some validity in this situation. When partner is known to have a long, strong suit the honor lead may give the defense a choice of which hand to lead at the second trick. It did so here: East did not overtake, and West was left with the lead.

West cashed the diamond ace at the second trick, which was certainly necessary—otherwise South would have been able to discard both his diamonds on dummy's spades. The next lead was crucial, although West did not appreciate the fact. He thought that he had simply to sit back and wait for his two natural trump tricks, and he played a diamond.

South realized that West's confident double was based on the expectation of making two trump tricks. The only chance was to come down to a three-card ending in which West still had three trumps and South had ace-jacken, and the entries were available to take four ruffs in the closed hand.

The diamond king won the third trick, and a diamond was ruffed. The spade jack was overtaken, and a spade was ruffed. By continuing to cross-ruff in the black suits South reached the end-position he had in mind. At the 11th trick he led the heart ten, and West found that his two sure trump tricks had dwindled to one.

He also found in the post-mortem that he could have beaten the doubled game by continuing with clubs at the second trick. This far-sighted defense would have forced South to use at the third trick a ruffing entry he needed later to develop his end-play.

NORTH (D)
♠ AKQ75
♡ 643
◇ K1092
♣ 7

WEST	EAST
♠ 10962	♠ 843
♡ KQ9	♡ ——
◇ AJ4	◇ Q873
♣ Q84	♣ AKJ1065

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ AJ108752
◇ 65
♣ 932

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	2 ♣	2 ♡	3 ♣
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	F	A	S	C	E	S	■	A	T	B	E	S	T	■
P	U	R	P	D	R	T	■	F	R	O	S	T	E	D
A	R	C	A	D	I	A	■	F	O	O	T	A	G	E
I	C	H	■	A	C	T	S	O	U	T	■	M	U	T
N	O	E	S	■	H	E	A	R	T	■	P	I	L	E
T	A	R	O	T	■	D	U	D	■	S	O	N	A	R
S	T	Y	L	U	S	■	T	E	M	P	L	A	R	S
■	■	■	■	D	R	O	M	E	D	A	R	Y	■	■
B	E	G	I	N	N	E	R	■	B	I	G	B	E	N
A	L	O	E	S	■	N	N	E	■	G	O	O	S	E
R	E	A	R	■	S	T	E	N	S	■	N	O	T	A
E	C	T	■	F	O	I	S	T	E	D	■	K	A	T
S	T	E	F	A	N	O	■	E	R	E	M	I	T	E
T	R	E	A	D	O	N	■	R	E	F	I	N	E	R
■	A	S	T	E	R	S	■	S	T	I	N	G	S	■

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®

—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEGEH

HACCO

SUDSIC

GIRLYS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PIKER TEMPO SEXTON BURIAL

Answer: *Their efforts bring credit to their country*—EXPORTERS

BOOKS

C. K. CHESTERTON

By Dudley Barker. 304 pp. Stein & Day. $8.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

WHO reads G. K. Chesterton any more? Perhaps the "Autobiography," the Father Brown detective stories; maybe "The Man Who Was Thursday" and his religious writings, notably "Orthodoxy". At my neighborhood religious bookshop (which I do not visit religiously) I found exactly three titles by a man whose writing was so prodigious that even his official bibliographer had to despair of ever listing it all. Perhaps his monument is patinaed with obsolescence now, spattered with the pigeon droppings of indifference. But his critical biographies—notably of Dickens and Robert Louis Stevenson—surely still stand. One night expect him to be buoyed back into favor on the current wave of religious revivalism among the young; but its preliterate aspects do not favor Chesterton, a *most* literate man. His best writings are aglimmer with paradox and aphorism and wit; his prose rings in the air like Chinese wind chimes. He was conservative and orthodox but certainly not a Bible-thumping Fundamentalist. Indeed, in "Orthodoxy" he confesses that what brought him to religion was not pious writings but rather the effusions of such skeptics as Darwin, Spencer, Nietzsche, Shaw et al.

Reputation has drawn him as the wine-bibbing, jolly fat man of Christianity—a sort of Hubert Humphrey of faith practicing the homiletics of joy—the Grub Street, or rather Fleet Street, hack who wrote like an angel. What was more, he was a medievalist who would repeal the Industrial Revolution and resettle Britons upon small plots of land, working cottage industries. He set himself firmly against the grain of 20th-century thought and took on such icons as Wilde, Shaw, Ibsen and H. G. Wells. He was also an anti-Semite who had a good word for Mussolini.

Rather than attempting to inject rejuvenation shots into Chesterton's reputation, Dudley Barker wisely accepts him for what he was. He admits Chesterton's anti-Semitism (a common *vice anglais* of the day), alludes to the Mussolini incident (without reminding us that Churchill also had some good words for Il Duce) and generally goes about his business. The result is a satisfying, readable, short life that is judicious in its appraisals and that neither blinks away nor makes any heroic, in-depth studies.

Chesterton was a famous convert to Catholicism, but Mr. Barker reminds us that his significant conversion to orthodox Anglicanism came long before. The evidence is not clear, but Chesterton seems to have undergone a spiritual crisis at 19 years of age, when he was in art school. A whiff of latent homosexuality, Mr. Barker thinks, a flirtation with diabolism, a sexual sadism: "The mad crimes he imagined," Mr. Barker writes, "were those of sexual violence."

Whatever it was, it threw Chesterton into a fit of depression that was cured by the conviction "that the fact of existence was in itself wonderful." Out of this were to emerge his polemics against the fashionable pessimism and decadence of the day, which he crystallized in "Orthodoxy," one of the great apologias of the 20th century, in which he defends magic, mysticism, good conduct, free will and the belief in a God whose greatest secret may be the mirth in heaven.

One is tempted not to let the psychosexual side of Chesterton's personality drop as easily as Mr. Barker does. For example, there was his penchant for wearing a cape and carrying a pistol and sword cane. Part of the image, Mr. Barker says, but one wonders. His relationship with his wife, Frances, hints of a madonna complex. His sister-in-law wrote that they eschewed sex, though Mr. Barker disputes this. Fearful of his sexual nature, Chesterton may have sublimated it into an idealization of women. No matter, the marriage was in many ways a touching one, and Chesterton, a hopeless spendthrift, turned over all his money to his wife and even gave up his favorite Fleet Street haunts for a life in the country at her behest.

But all one really needs to say is that Chesterton, as a good Christian ought, acquired a sense of sin as a palpable fact, and out of this emerged the robust faith. It made him a champion polemicist as well as, on the whole, a good man. He neglected his own work out of loyalty to his brother, killed in World War I, who had started a muckraking paper that Chesterton kept alive even though it lost money.

Indeed Mr. Barker thinks that the shock of his brother's trial for libel sent Chesterton into an emotional tailspin. He recovered his health and reason but he never—what with his debts and the time spent on the paper—recovered his old brilliance. It was a life, then, of fading promise. Yet there are the writings that stand, and one has to admire old G. K.'s fight against the evils of his time as he saw them—this fat, happy, bibulous, voluble Torquemada smiting error with his sword cane and putting on magic shows for little children—and his readers.

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

N.Y. Radio City Extends Deadline, Closure Averted

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—A threatened shutdown of Radio City Music Hall was averted last night after management officials agreed to extend for five days a contract deadline.

Demanding flexibility to book other kinds of entertainment in place of the traditional movie and stage show combinations, the Radio City management had said spiraling costs and a growing deficit would force a shutdown of the music hall unless agreement was reached with union representatives by today.

Substituting other entertainment such as rock concerts during slack periods would require an end to contract terms guaranteeing musicians, stage performers and other employees year-long work.

Management officials of the 6,200-seat hall say that the theater lost $500,000 last year and is faced with a possible $1-million deficit this year.

CROSSWORD

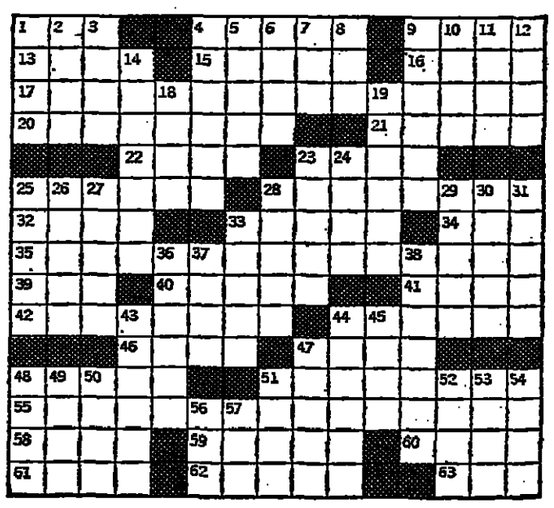
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Get-together
4 Greek philosopher
9 Rugged vehicle
13 Stage great
15 Wore
16 Winnie —— Pu
17 One of "them"
20 California city
21 Nerve-cell processes
22 Sister of Ares
23 Ump's call
25 Gabfest staple
28 Place for coffee or tea
32 "Brute's" predecessor
33 Author Romains
34 Australian coin feature
35 "They"
39 Thrice: Prefix
40 Ball star
41 Engendered
42 In elaborate style
44 Kind of root or shooter
46 Potato eyes
47 Be petulant
48 Environs
51 Magnificent
55 "They"
58 Grafted, in heraldry
59 Moon of Uranus
60 Force
61 Campus figure
62 Comedian Jack
63 Help!

DOWN

1 Amorphous mass
2 Seine feeder
3 M.I.T. grad
4 Italian saint, with 18 Down
5 Takes it easy
6 "... difference —— makes"
7 Small drink
8 Navy info org.
9 Hoodoos
10 Sailor's saint
11 Vivacity
12 Ballpoints
14 Assumes
18 See 4 Down
19 Socially inept
23 Mud volcano
24 French writer
25 Reach
26 Additional
27 Hind part
28 Like some hair
29 Numerical prefix
30 Glowing coal
31 —— la Paix
33 Crystallizes
36 Thickheaded
37 Garden interloper
38 Was proximate
43 Eased up
44 Unaided
45 Periodical: Abbr.
47 Metal disk
48 With, in Vichy
49 Western city
50 Beatrice d'——
51 Nabokov title
52 Upper Thames
53 Physicist's concern, for short
54 W.W.II ships
56 Sample
57 Dudgeon



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هكذا من الأصل

Cards Lose Fifth Straight

Pirates Take Lead With Help of Expos

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Pittsburgh Pirates, their work done in the afternoon, moved into first place in the National League East last night when the Montreal Expos defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 2-1.

The Pirates lead by half a game, with the Expos third, a game in back of the leaders. The New York Mets also stayed in the running, beating the Philadelphia Phillies, 2-3, to move to within 2 1/2 games of the Pirates.

At St. Louis, Bob Bailey hit his 24th homer, in the ninth inning off Rick Wise, as the Expos handed the Cardinals their fifth straight defeat. In addition to losing the division lead, the Cardinals dropped below .500 for the year with a 72-73 won-lost record.

Steve Rogers, a right-hander, had two bad innings but gained the victory. He faced a bases-loaded threat in the seventh, but got out of the jam with a double play. In the first, when the Cards scored their only run, the bases were full when Rogers induced Joe Torre to hit a ground ball to shortstop and end the threat.

At Philadelphia, home runs by Wayne Garrett and John Milner carried the Mets to victory. Left-hander Jon Matlack survived a rocky first inning to pick up his 13th victory against 15 defeats with eighth-inning relief help from Tug McGraw, who gained his 19th save.

Reds 7, Dodgers 3

At Cincinnati, pitcher Jack Billingham slammed a three-run double to highlight a five-run second inning, carrying the Reds to a 7-3 victory over Los Angeles to boost their lead in the National League West to five games.

The victory was the 18th against eight losses for Billingham, and his double was only his fourth hit of the season in 85 at-bats.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	71	71	.500	—
St. Louis	72	73	.497	1/2
Montreal	71	72	.493	1
New York	70	73	.483	2 1/2
Chicago	69	75	.479	3
Philadelphia	65	80	.448	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	89	57	.610	—
Los Angeles	84	62	.575	5
San Francisco	80	64	.556	8
Houston	74	73	.503	15 1/2
Atlanta	72	75	.486	18
San Diego	53	91	.368	35

(Thursday's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Montreal 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 3.
Atlanta 10, San Francisco 4.

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 1.
New York at Philadelphia, night.
San Francisco at San Diego, night.
Los Angeles at Houston, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	85	59	.590	—
Boston	80	66	.548	6
Detroit	77	69	.527	9
New York	72	74	.493	14
Milwaukee	70	76	.479	16
Cleveland	64	84	.432	23

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	84	61	.579	—
Kansas City	79	66	.545	5
Chicago	72	74	.493	13 1/2
Minnesota	70	74	.486	15 1/2
California	67	75	.472	15 1/2
Texas	51	93	.354	32 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Baltimore 4, 5, Milwaukee 1, 3.
Boston 7, New York 1.
Texas 5, Minnesota 2.
Kansas City 5, Oakland 0.
California 6, Chicago 5.

Thursday's Games

Boston at New York, night.
Kansas City at California, night.
Milwaukee at Baltimore, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Braves 10, Giants 4

At Atlanta, Darrell Evans and Marty Perez each drove in three runs, Evans with two homers and Perez with a homer and a double, to give the Braves a 10-4 victory over San Francisco. Gary Thomasson, Dave Kingman and Chris Speier homered for the Giants and Garry Maddox had four straight hits.

Hank Aaron failed to hit a homer but had two singles in four at-bats and had a shot into the stands go foul by inches in the third before grounding into a force play.

Red Sox 7, Yanks 1

In the American League, Carl Yastrzemski drove in five runs with his 14th and 15th homers and undefeated Roger Moret won his 11th game as Boston scored a 7-1 victory in New York. Yastrzemski, batting at .391 since Aug. 2, sent the Red Sox to a 3-0 lead against Lindy McDaniel when he homered following singles by Tommie Harper and Luis Aparicio in the fourth inning. Moret limited the Yankees to five hits, including Ron Swoboda's first home run of the season.

Royals 5, A's 0

At Oakland, Hal McRae drove in four runs with a pair of homers and Paul Splittorff, with help from Doug Bird, snapped a personal five-game losing streak with his 16th victory in leading Kansas City to o 5-0 triumph over the A's.

Angels 6, White Sox 5

At Anaheim, Calif., Bob Oliver's third single drove in Winston Llenas with the winning run with two out in the eighth inning as the Angels edged the Chicago White Sox, 6-5.

Rangers 5, Twins 2

At Minnesota, Tom Grieve cracked a two-run homer and rookie Rick Henninger pitched 5 2-3 innings of one-run relief, giving Texas a 5-3 victory over the Twins. Henninger allowed six hits while gaining his first major league triumph. He relieved rookie David Clyde in the third inning after Clyde developed a blister on his pitching hand.

Orioles 4, 5, Brewers 1, 3

At Baltimore, Boog Powell's single drove in the winning run in an eighth-inning rally in the second game as the Orioles swept a doubleheader from Milwaukee, 4-1 and 5-3, to reduce their pennant-clinching magic number in the Eastern Division to 12.

Associated Press.

LEANING ON BAT—The Mets' Wayne Garrett ducks pitch from Phillies' Wayne Twitchell. Catcher Bob Boone watches.

Team First by 5 Games

Reds' New Faces Fit in Winning Picture

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13 (AP).—Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson says that win or lose, "I'm more proud of this club than any I've coached—they're not going to quit." More likely, they're going to win their division.

The Reds, who have streaked into first place in the National League West with a September surge, are winning with a mixture of pressure-tested veterans and some irrepressible youngsters.

"They just keep battling," said Anderson.

The Reds stretched their lead to 5 games yesterday by beating the runner-up Los Angeles Dodgers.

There among the headline-stealing Pete Roses, Johnny Benches and Tony Perezes are "the kids"—a commodity seldom turned to in the heat of a pennant race.

"They're amazing ... unbelievable," said Anderson. "If they're living in a dream world, I don't want them to know about it."

He's referring to recently promoted Ken Griffey, Ed Armbrister, and "vet" of three months Dan Driessen.

The three were promoted from Cincinnati's Indianapolis farm team.

Driessen, 23, arrived first in early June, when Anderson elected to gamble at getting more punch in the lineup. Driessen was hitting .409 at Indianapolis and moved into the lineup immediately, winning a starting job with a steady barrage of spray hits.

Two weeks ago, Griffey, 22, was promoted as a result of slumping Bobby Tolan's fiery feud with management. He responded with two or more hits in the first three games he started and hasn't cooled off, reaching a high point of .516.

Armbrister, 24, came on with a barrage of game-winning hits.

Ten weeks ago the Reds were on the verge of dropping out of sight in the Western Division. A 13th-inning loss to Los Angeles left them 11 games behind on June 30. But a double-header sweep keyed by third string catcher Hal King's pinch-hit homer in the ninth inning and a game-winning 10th-inning single by Perez, pumped pride back into the National League champs.

Up until then it was beginning to look like a long season ahead.

The Reds had lost their best pitcher, Gary Nolan, in spring training with arm trouble. Highly-regarded Roger Nelson, acquired in a winter trade, had arm trouble and pitched in only 11 games before being shelved. Disaster struck again when shortstop Dave Concepcion, having his finest season, broke an ankle bone in mid-July.

Tolan was slump-ridden and Bench, the league's home run champ in 1972, was below-par, perhaps from the effects of a winter lung operation.

Anderson never wavered, proudly predicting the Reds would be in it at the end. An onrush of 32 victories in 42 games thrust Cincinnati back into the thick of it. A trade for a 5-foot-8 pitcher with only 14 career victories solidified a sputtering staff and has been referred to as the turning point. Fred Norman, 1-7 for the San Diego Padres, reeled off back-to-back shutouts and was 9-2 as a Red two months after the trade.

The Reds led the West for three days in April and once in May.

"It's funny," Norman reflected on the pennant push. "The guys just have realized they should have been up here all along. The pride has bubbled. They don't want it to get away."

Fittipaldi Drives His Anger At Lotus Manager Chapman

MILAN, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Race driver Emerson Fittipaldi today complained that a lack of team spirit in the Lotus camp at the Italian Grand Prix last Sunday had destroyed his last chance of retaining his world drivers' title.

The decision by Lotus chief Colin Champman not to order Swedish teammate Ronnie Peterson, the eventual race winner, to let him pass in the final stages of the event cost him any chance of catching Scotland's Jackie Stewart in the championship standings, Fittipaldi said.

Fittipaldi finished second but Stewart came fourth in the Monza race to clinch his third championship.

In a bylined article in today's edition of the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, the Brazilian wrote: "The Monza Grand Prix showed a lack of team spirit in the Lotus camp which I would never have expected from Colin Chapman. His behavior was a surprise to me."

Fittipaldi said he did not blame Peterson, who won the race after leading from the start, for not giving way. "I am certain that on every lap, Ronnie was waiting for orders from the pits—but these orders never came," he wrote.

Emerson Fittipaldi

...in happier days.

"In his place, I would have done the same. He stayed in the lead and drove in order to win, which is what he's paid for."

If the Brazilian had won, he would have had a chance to retain the world title by winning the two remaining races, in Canada and the United States, while Stewart was finishing out of the top six places both times.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh ..... 000 310 000—4 8 1
Chicago ..... 000 000 032—2 10 2
Kison, Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Paul, Bonham (5), Burris (7), Larche (8), Locker (9) and Hundley, Rudolph (9). W—Kison (1-0). L—Paul (0-1). HR—Robertson (14th).

Montreal ..... 000 010 001—2 7 0
St. Louis ..... 100 000 000—1 6 0
Rogers (9-3) and Stanton; Wise (13-12) and Simmons. HR—Bailey (24th).

San Fran. ... 120 000 180— 4 9 1
Atlanta ..... 101 330 02x—10 14 1
Bryant, Moffitt (5), Dacquisto (7) and Sadek; Morton (12-10) and Casanova. L—Bryant (21-11). HR—Evans 2 (37th, 38th), Thomasson (4th), Kingman (21st), Perez (7th), Speier (10th).

New York ..... 001 001 010—3 9 0
Philadelphia ... 100 000 010—2 8 0
Matlack, McGraw (8) and Grote; Twitchell, Scarce (8) and Boone. W—Matlack (13-15). L—Twitchell (13-9). HR—Garrett (13th), Milner (22d), Anderson (8th).

Los Angeles ..... 002 000 010—3 8 0
Cincinnati ..... 050 001 10x—7 7 0
Osteen, Shanahan (3), Hough (6), Zahn (8) and Ferguson; Billingham (16-8) and Bench. L—Osteen (16-9). HR—Lopes (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 010—1 3 2
Baltimore ..... 000 200 00x—2 7 0
Lockwood (5-11) and Porter; Palmer (20-8) and Etcheberren.

Second Game

Milwaukee ..... 010 010 010—3 8 0
Baltimore ..... 001 000 32x—5 8 1
Bell, Velasquez (8), Short (8) and Porter; Hood, Watt (5), Jackson (8) and Williams. W—Jackson (8-6). L—Bell (9-9).

Boston ..... 000 204 000—7 10 1
New York ..... 000 000 10x—1 5 1
Moret (11-8) and Fisk; McDaniel, Fagan (6) and Munson. L—McDaniel (12-4). HR—Yastrzemski 2 (14th, 15th), Swoboda (1st).

Kansas City ..... 004 000 010—5 9 1
Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 9 0
Splittorff, Bird (8) and Healy; Holtzman, Knowles (8) and Fosse. W—Splittorff (16-11). L—Holtzman (20-12). HR—McRae 2 (7th, 9th).

Chicago ..... 001 000 040—5 11 1
California ..... 320 000 01x—6 16 1
Forster (6-7) and Brinkman, Varney (7); Singer (18-12) and Torborg. HR—Sharp (4th).

Texas ..... 100 202 000—5 6 1
Minnesota ..... 010 000 001—2 9 3
Clyde, Henriger (3) and Billings; Bane, Corbin (6), Albury (8) and Borgmann. W—Henriger (1-0). L—Bane (0-5). HR—Killebrew (4th), Grieve (5th).

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 375 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Rose, Cin.	145	610	105	211	.346
Watson, Houst.	147	540	92	171	.317
Cedeno, Houst.	125	473	76	150	.317
Maddox, S.F.	128	510	71	161	.316
Cardenal, Chi.	128	489	74	143	.312
Perez, Cin.	138	518	86	160	.309
Hunt, Montreal	113	404	51	124	.309
Singleton, Mon.	144	501	82	155	.304
Garr, Atlanta	139	534	91	160	.304
Stargell, Pitts.	128	454	87	138	.304

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 128; Evans, Atl., 107; Rose, Cin., 105; Morgan, Cin., 104; Brock, St. L., 97.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitts., 105; Bench, Cin., 101; L. May, Houst., 99; Evans, Atl., 93; Singleton, Mont., 94; Dave Johnson, Atl., 94.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 211; Garr, Atl., 160; Watson, Houst., 171; Brock, St. L., 170; Millan, N.Y., 169.

DOUBLES—Stargell, Pitts., 38; Staub, N.Y., 34; Morgan, Cin., 32; Cardenal, Chi., 31; Simmons, St. L., 31; Rose, Cin., 31.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 13; Madlock, S.F., 10; Matthews, S.F., 10; Evans, Atl., 9; W. Davis, L.A., 9.

HOME RUNS—Dave Johnson, Atl., 40; Stargell, Pitts., 39; Evans, Atl., 33; Bonds, S.F., 33; H. Aaron, Atl., 31.

STOLEN BASES—Brock, St. L., 63; Morgan, Cin., 60; Cedeno, Houst., 48; Bonds, S.F., 39; Lopes, L.A., 33.

PITCHING (13 decisions)—Stone, N.Y., 10-3, .769, 2.86; Billingham, Cin., 18-8, .692, 2.15; Gullett, Cin., 17-8, .680, 2.38; Harrison, Atl., 10-5, .667, 2.87; Bryant, S.F., 21-11, .656, 3.28; Locker, Chi., 9-5, .643, 2.46; Seaver, N.Y., 16-9, .640, 1.74; Osteen, L.A., 16-9, .640, 3.23.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 225; Carlton, Phil., 206; Sutton, L.A., 184; Matlack, N.Y., 183; Messersmith, L.A., 168.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 375 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	135	535	85	182	.347
Horton, Det.	103	384	41	121	.315
Murcer, N.Y.	144	558	77	173	.311
May, Milw.	142	574	90	177	.308
Otis, K.C.	138	538	86	162	.303
Munson, N.Y.	136	473	77	143	.302
Cepeda, Boston	132	514	80	154	.300
Scott, Milw.	142	543	86	162	.298
Yastrzemski, Bos.	136	490	76	146	.298
Jackson, Oak.	141	516	98	152	.295
Davis, Balt.	124	499	50	147	.295

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 96; D. May, Milw., 91 North, Oak., 91; Scott, Milw., 86; Otis, K.C., 85.

RUNS BATTED IN—R. Jackson, Oak., 117; Mayberry, K.C., 94; Scott, Milw., 83; D. May, Milw., 91; Murcer, N.Y., 88.

HITS — Carew, Minn., 182; D. May, Milw., 177, Murcer, N.Y., 173; A. Johnson, Tex., 166; Otis, K.C., 163.

DOUBLES—Chambliss, Cle., 28; Garcia, Milw., 28; Rojas, K.C., 28; Braun, Minn., 28; Scott, Milw., 27; Melton, Chi., 27; Piniella, K.C. 27; Carew, Min., 27.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 10; Ortiz, Chi., 9; Coggins, Balt., 8; Colucci, Milw., 8.

HOME RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 31; Fisk, Bost., 26; D. May, Milw., 25; F. Robinson, Cal., 26; Otis, K.C., 25; Bando, Oak., 25; Burroughs, Tex., 25.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 46; Harper, Bost., 41; D. Nelson, Tex., 38; Carew, Minn., 36; Patek, K.C., 32.

PITCHING (13 decisions)—Hunter, Oak., 18-4, .818, 3.43; McDaniel, N.Y., 12-4, .750, 2.81; Palmer, Balt., 20-6, .714, 2.45; Colborn, Milw., 19-9, .679, 3.12; Blue, Oak., 17-9, .654, 3.42; Hiller, Det., 9-6, .643, 1.32; Lee, Bost., 15-8, .640, 2.89; Holtzman, Oak., 20-12, .625, 2.56.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 238; Blyleven, Minn., 221; Singer, Cal., 216; G. Perry, Cle., 212; M. Lolich, Det., 193.

Thursday

Pirates Retain NL East Lead Another Day

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Bob Moose and Ramon Hernandez combined for a six-hitter against the Chicago Cubs today, pitching the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 6-1 victory to tighten their hold on first place in the National League's Eastern Division race.

Moose, squaring his season won-lost record at 11-11, held the Cubs scoreless for seven innings but was relieved by Hernandez in the eighth after he walked pinch-hitter Glen Beckert and gave up a walk to Rick Monday. Hernandez then struck out Don Kessinger before Billy Williams singled to score Beckert for the only Chicago run. Pinch-hitter Jim Hickman grounded into a double play to end the inning.

The Pirates tagged Cubs' starter Milt Pappas, trying to become the first pitcher in modern baseball to earn 100 victories in each major league, for three runs in the first inning.

The victory lifted the Pirates to a 72-71 season record, the only team in the Eastern Division better than .500, and left the Cubs four games behind.

Ailing Billie Jean King Undergoes More Tests

HILTON HEAD, S.C., Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Ailing tennis star Billie Jean King underwent blood tests here yesterday but they proved inconclusive and she will have the tests repeated today, her husband reported.

Larry King said yesterday's tests showed his wife's blood sugar content "is either too low or too high," but doctors could not say which. If her condition proves serious, it could jeopardize Mrs. King's forthcoming match against 55-year-old Bobby Riggs. The "Battle of the Sexes" is scheduled for the Houston Astrodome on Sept. 20.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Aptos, Calif., Erik Van Dillen of the U.S. Davis Cup team was the only seeded singles player still in action after two rounds of play in the U.S. national hardcourt championship at the Aptos Seacape Racquet Club. Van Dillen gained the quarterfinals with a 6-2, 7-6 victory over Ray Moore of South Africa. Tom Edlefsen, U.S., finished off a disastrous first round for seeded players by defeating second-seeded Patrick Proisy of France, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4. Two more seeded players, No. 3 Jiri Hrebec of Czechoslovakia and No. 8 Dick Crealy of Australia, were eliminated in the second round. Crealy was turned back by Onny Parun of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-4, while Hrebec was ousted by Jeff Austin, U.S., 6-3, 6-7, 6-0.

At St. Louis, top-seeded Rosemary Casals, U.S., breezed to a 6-3, 6-1 victory over Barbara Downs, U.S., in the first round of the $30,000 St. Louis women's tournament.

College, Pro Grid Line

COLLEGE

Saturday

Favorite	Pts.	Underdog
*Ohio St.	19	Minnesota
*Maryland	5 1/2	West Virginia
*Kentucky	7 1/2	Va. Tech.
*Georgia	15 1/2	Pittsburgh
*Auburn	20	Oregon St.
Mich. St.	6 1/2	Northwestern*
Purdue	2 1/2	Wisconsin*
*Kansas	3 1/2	Wash. St.
Michigan	16	Iowa*
Illinois	6	Indiana*
Penn. St.	6	Stanford*
Georgia Tech	7 1/2	So. Caro.*
Fla. St.	11	Wake Forest*
*Tennessee	20	Duke
*N.C. St.	30	Virginia
*Houston	9	Rice
*Alabama	22	California
Colorado	3	L.S.U.*
Oklahoma	13	Baylor*

PRO

Sunday

*Giants	13	Oilers
*Dolphins	7 1/2	49ers
*Redskins	13	Chargers
Cardinals	2	Eagles*
*Patriots	1 1/2	Bills
*Browns	6 1/2	Colts
*Vikings	4	Raiders
Cowboys	5	Bears*
Falcons	5	Saints*
*Chiefs	2	Rams
*Steelers	6 1/2	Lions
Bengals	3	Broncos*

Monday

*Packers	3 1/2	Jets

*Home team.

Money in S. Africa May Influence Foster

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Sept. 13 (UPI).—World light-heavyweight boxing champion Bob Foster said yesterday he would need two guarantees before he consents to become the first black fighter to meet a white boxer on South African soil.

The first condition, Foster said, is a $200,000 paycheck for a rematch with Johannesburg's Pierre Fourie and the second would be a contract clause calling for a rematch in the United States within 90 days. Fourie lost a unanimous decision here to Foster last month.

Foster, whose boxing fortunes are now back in the hands of Lou Viscusi following the death of Yancey Durham, had initially insisted he would not fight in South Africa "under no conditions whatsoever."

Play 49ers in Opener

Dolphins Have a Reputation to Protect

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—"You can be a champion one year and a bum the next and that's what happened to most of the teams that won the Super Bowl," warns Nick Buoniconti of the Miami Dolphins.

There have been exceptions to what the Dolphins' linebacker said recently. For instance, the Green Bay Packers, who after winning the first Super Bowl in 1967 came back to win the second one.

Last year, the Dolphins were an exception. They were undefeated during the regular season and playoffs, winning 17 straight. No. 17 was the Super Bowl victory over the Washington Redskins.

This year, the Dolphins are out to show that they are more than a one-year phenom. "If you're a winner only one year, you don't have that place of prominence we want," Buoniconti said.

The Dolphins open their National Football League season Sunday with the San Francisco 49ers in the Orange Bowl. Whereas the Dolphins schedule on the road to glory last year was not one of the toughest in the NFL, this year they'll be facing five of the seven teams who joined them in the playoffs.

Another undefeated season is unlikely but still, guard Larry Little says, "I know it's not impossible. Nothing's impossible anymore." Not with an offensive unit of Bob Griese at quarterback, and runners Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Mercury Morris, and receivers Paul Warfield, Howard Twilley and Marlin Briscoe. And then there's the "no-name" defense.

Miami goes into Sunday's game protecting two winning streaks. A victory over San Francisco would tie the record of 18 straight, including playoffs, set by Chicago in 1933-34 and 1941-42. They've also won 15 straight regular season games and are tied for third place on the all-time list. Chicago leads with 17 straight in 1933-34.

Looking back on the Dolphins' mark, second-string passer Earl Morrall said, "I've been around pro football a long time and I think I realize the significance of it more than some of the other younger players."

That's probably true since Manny Fernandez said. "It's nice to have won but I don't really feel it's all I thought it would be."

NFL Deals

EAGLES — Placed middle linebacker Marlin McKeever on the inactive list.

PATRIOTS—Placed linebacker Ralph Cindrich and wide receiver Charles McKeen on waivers.

CARDS—Placed defensive end Tom Beckman, guard Fred Stuart and running backs Leroy Sledge, Ken Garrett and Leo Hayden on the injured reserve list; released defensive end Martin Imhof; acquired waived defensive end Council Rudolph from Houston; moved wide receiver Mary Owens and defensive end Andy Dorris to the inactive list; running back John Roland retired.

BENGALS — Claimed safety Lyle Blackwood from Denver.

PACKERS—Placed wide receiver Carroll Dale on Waivers.

Secretariat Shows Readiness With a Very Healthy Workout

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Erasing doubt as to his fitness, Secretariat thundered through an impressive workout at Belmont Park yesterday that immediately put the Triple Crown winner in Saturday's running of the $250,000 Marlboro Cup.

The workout was actually a final test to determine whether or not the big red colt would go in the Marlboro.

His owner, Mrs. Penny Tweedy, and his trainer, Lucien Laurin, were undecided on committing Secretariat to the race because of his recent illness—a virus—that interrupted his training.

Secretariat came through with a five-furlong speed drill in 57 seconds flat. With jockey Ron Turcott riding, Secretariat then "eased" through another furlong in 11 4-5 seconds to complete six furlongs in 1:08 4-5 and then galloped on to finish seven furlongs in 1:26.

"It was a terrific workout," said Laurin who bet Mrs. Tweedy a penny that Secretariat would work faster than Riva Ridge, Meadow Stable's other Cup starter, did Tuesday. Riva Ridge was timed in :57 1-5.

Eight horses were invited to start in the Marlboro Cup but Tentam was withdrawn yesterday. Three others, Cougar 2d and Kennedy Road, both trained by Charlie Whittingham, and Key to the Mint, conditioned by Elliott Burch, also worked out five furlongs yesterday.

The starters shoot for a winner's purse of $150,000.

As far as Mrs. Tweedy is concerned, the Cup will be a race for glory rather than money. When it first was proposed as a match race between Secretariat and Riva Ridge, she agreed to contribute the purse to charity. She has not changed her mind even though the event was opened to others after Secretariat became sick.

Annihilate 'Em, a 3-year-old as is Secretariat, and Onion, who beat Secretariat in the Whitney Stakes, complete the field.

Portuguese Team Wins

LISBON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Jose Torres, put into Vitoria Setubal's lineup at the last minute, led his team to a 2-0 first-round first-leg UEFA soccer cup victory over Beerschot Belgium at Oenfim stadium today.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Football Widowers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Women, according to promoters for the professional football business, are now just as sappy about football as men, and even if this is only half true, it is a sad state of affairs. Just how sad has been easy to observe over the past few years.

Call it sexist, call it chauvinistic, call Gloria Steinem. It is probably terrible, but I can't help it. To me, being a woman is not knowing the difference between a goal post and Howard Cosell.

Baker

Things have gone far beyond that now. Nowadays you go into a room where the television is showing the game and there are women in there.

Not only that. These women know more about what Joe Namath ought to call on third-and-four than Weeb Ewbank does.

They know who Weeb Ewbank is.

I wandered into such a room one Sunday afternoon last winter, hoping to win a mushroom omelet. There was a woman there capable of making a mushroom omelet. She was engrossed in football, which seemed a waste of engrossment in view of her talent for preparing eggs. Anybody can watch football. How many can make an omelet?

I pretended interest in the game, cunningly playing the good fellow to achieve my end, aware that you have to break up a few football games to make an omelet these days.

The Washington Redskins were playing the Minnesota something-or-others, and the screen was the usual jumble of passes, crucial third-down situations and penalties nullifying magnificent touchdown runs.

"The Redskins ought to have Hakulak run the ball around left end, and what about an omelet?" I said.

"There is no Hakulak," she said. "The runner you have in mind is named Harraway. Charlie Harraway. Moreover, a weak-side sweep on third down against Minnesota would be idiotic, especially since Larry Brown's injured knee reduced his blocking efficiency, and make yourself a baloney sandwich."

I foresee a new crisis in American family life, which, lord knows, needs not one crisis more. Like *so much else in American life*, it takes the form of situation comedy, a household half-hour weekly of predictable witlessness.

Its characters are B.J. and his wife, Myra, who, like most women, has despised football until, two or three years ago, she took B.J.'s advice to sit down and watch the game. What Myra saw when she quit *fuming fascinated her.*

She told Myrtle and Gladys and Fern and Lucy about it, and soon they too were watching the games. The quality of B.J.'s autumn-winter weekends began changing.

When on a Sunday night, late in the third quarter of the second game of the day, B.J. would call for Myra to bring him some dinner on a heated plate, Myra, Myrtle, Gladys, Fern and Lucy would tell him to be quiet and quit interrupting the game.

B.J. slowly lost his appetite for football. It was not surprising, since he had already seen 32,000 televised football games, but there was more than boredom at work.

Myra and her friends could call the right play twice as often as B.J. They could spot a clipping penalty while B.J. was still trying to figure out who had the old pigskin. B.J. realized, with dreadful, depressing clarity, that he would never be more than a fifth-rater at watching TV football.

Finally, B.J. quit watching altogether and began *meeting other* husbands who were having similar experiences and now had nothing to do but complain about the emptiness of American family life caused by football.

I am not sure how B.J. resolves this problem, aside from sulking, but I have an ugly feeling that it ends in somebody's bringing back the stag bar, which will eventually, I suppose, lure Myra and friends out of the TV room. Women, after all, have a right to go to stag bars, too.

This would leave television for the children, which might be the best thing for football since Knute Rockne.

Jewish Volunteer Is Arab-for-a-Day

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, (NYT).—You do not have to be Arab to make the cover of Newsweek as an Arab. You can be Jewish—like Steve Kaye, whose forbidding features peer from this week's cover of Newsweek. He is posed in Arab headdress and robes and his own beard, arms folded as he holds the hose of a gasoline pump, symbolizing what Newsweek hills as the "Arab Oil Squeeze."

Mr. Kaye is a 33-year-old talent agent with Abrams-Rubaloff and Associates here.

"The search for an Arab came through my organization," he said. "We couldn't find an Arab so I volunteered. Steve Horn took the picture—at a gas station in Queens. It took hours to get that mean expression.

"My emotions were rather mixed. I have family in Israel. My brother is in Kibbutz Yizrael, near Jerusalem, and I sent him a copy of the Newsweek cover. He's probably jumping up and down at the moment, taking it as a big joke. My wife is delighted and the whole neighborhood where I live, in Marlboro, New Jersey, is calling. Nobody is outraged.

"When I told my mother I'm on the cover of Newsweek, she ran out the door to the newsstand. She considers it a great hoax. I've got a grandmother who might be offended. She's a Zionist, so nobody's told her.

"I hope I'm not typecast, so I can go on to bigger and better things—maybe Moshe Dayan."

Kenneth Auchincloss, executive editor of Newsweek, said: "I was not aware of it. In retrospect it doesn't bother me." He added: "We picked the model we liked best, without questioning as to race, religion or national origin."

Mr. Auchincloss confirmed that Newsweek used a different cover for its international edition. "Our cover in Europe is [Libya's ruler, Moamer] Qadhafi" he said, adding "...The *real* Qadhafi."

"It's not a literal thing, for God's sake," said Robert V. Engle, the Newsweek editor in charge of covers. "It's a model. If you used a guy in kilts, would he have to be a Scot?"

Scientists Report at Meeting

Some X-Ray Procedures Held Dangerous to Human Fetus

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT).—At least three types of diagnostic X-ray procedures could expose a pregnant woman to enough radiation to be a serious danger to the fetus, two scientists have reported to an international meeting on radiation protection.

One of the authors of the report suggested that any of these three procedures should be scheduled only during those days of the month when it is least likely that a woman has become pregnant without yet knowing it. In the case of a woman who is already known to be pregnant, he said, the doctor in the case must weigh carefully the relative risks to the woman and her unborn child.

Withholding a diagnostic X-ray procedure from a woman who needs it entails a risk to her, while the X-ray exposure is a potential risk to the unborn child.

The three procedures listed in the report as carrying a substantial risk each involve fluoroscopic examination of the woman's abdominal area and therefore can deliver radiation to the fetus.

One is a study of the aorta, the body's main artery. Another involves a similar study of other arteries in the abdomen. The third covers the urinary bladder and the tube through which urine leaves it.

Any of these three procedures, the report said, can deliver a dose to the fetus as high as 20 rads, (units of radiation dose). Eight other procedures were listed, any of which could deliver as much as four rads, a level that the report considers dangerous.

The report, made Tuesday to a congress of the International Radiation Protection Association here, was by Drs. Roberts Rugh and William Leach of the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Radiological Health.

Dr. Rugh, who has studied radiation effects on fetal animals *for 25 years, said during a news* conference that he considered an exposure of four rads to an early fetus to be cause for concern. He emphasized that this was his opinion and did not reflect government policy. He said that doctors in Denmark recommended therapeutic abortion if a fetus in the first three months of development had been exposed to a total X-ray dose of 10 rads.

His report covered 66 different diagnostic X-ray procedures that might be administered to a pregnant woman in the course of medical or dental practice. Of these, the report estimated that 10 might deliver four rads or more to the fetus and three of those were likely to give 20 rads.

The other 56 procedures all deliver substantially fewer and are not known to entail any risk to the fetus, Dr. Rugh said.

He emphasized that caution was needed in the use of X-rays in caring for a woman who might be pregnant, but that that need should not result in the withholding of needed X-ray diagnosis or treatment.

PEOPLE: *Chaplin in Paris To See a Movie*

Charlie Chaplin arrived unexpectedly in Paris Wednesday night for the revival of his film "Monsieur Verdoux," which had not been shown in France since 1948. Accompanied by his wife Oona, Chaplin, 84, received a warm welcome at the French Cinemathèque; the crowd broke into cheers at the end of the film. The Chaplins live in Switzerland.

AP.

Charlie Chaplin
...movie goer.

* * *

RESETTLING: After a visit to Denmark next month, deposed King Constantine of Greece, his Danish wife, Queen Anne-Marie, and their three children will settle permanently in Britain, a spokesman for the royal court said in Copenhagen Wednesday. Constantine, deposed by the Greek *government two months* ago, has been living in exile in Rome since December, 1967, when he fled Greece after an attempt to topple the country's military junta.

* * *

THWARTED: Wendy Berlowits, who wanted to be arrested in Albuquerque under New Mexico's indecent exposure law but was charged with peddling bikini tops without a license instead. Mrs. Berlowits, 25, said that she wanted to test the constitutionality of the exposure law. "I'm disappointed they didn't charge me with indecent exposure but I still think we succeeded in proving that anyone can walk around Albuquerque without a blouse on. Although a crowd of 500 spectators turned out to watch Mrs. Berlowits auction the top, no one was willing to pay the $25 asking price. She finally decided to settle for donations and took off the top as the crowd threw pennies nickles, dimes and a few dollars, totaling $77.

* * *

PROMISED: A framed picture of the Loch Ness monster as a wedding present for Princess Anne by the Japanese team of hunters. Team member Yoshie Kou said in Drumnadrochit, Scotland, that his group plans to *start looking for the monster by* the end of this month—as soon as it can get a suitable mini-submarine to the shores of the lake. This would give them five or six weeks to find and photograph the creature before the princess's wedding to Capt. Mark Phillips on Nov. 14. "I will also give a picture to Anne's mother, the queen," Mr. Kou said.

* * *

One minute children in Montreal were watching the cookie monster, a character in the television series "Sesame Street," and the next the city's young audience saw a parade of nude women. A spokesman for National Cablevision apologized to parents for the error. An electronic switch, shutting down a weakening signal from the United States, replaced "Sesame Street" with a program on a studio monitor—normally a test screen but on this occasion beaming (for station employees only, it was thought) the Miss Nude Galaxy Pageant held in Quebec two weeks ago. "Machinery," the spokesman said, "is machinery."

* * *

AT WORK: Julie Nixon Eisenhower, who started her $10,000-a-year job Tuesday as assistant editor of the Curtis Publishing Co. The President's daughter, who has a master's degree in education and worked as a teacher for a short time, will spend most of her time editing children's material for the firm's youth magazine. Mrs. Eisenhower will do most of her work from her home in Bethesda, Md.

* * *

WINNER: The brick that Elvis Presley tried to break during a karate workout in Las Vegas. The singer went to Las Vegas's Sunrise Hospital over the weekend for X-rays of an injured hand after one of his daily karate practices.

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